THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
E. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

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SLIGO IRON WORKS,

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

121 WATER STREET.

Boiler Iron,
Firebox Plates,
Flue Sheets,
Sheet Iron.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 141½.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express.....	2:30 a m	Mail.....	1:20 a m
Mail Accommodn	5:00 p m	Fast Line.....	2:00 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	1:30 p m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	12:00 p m
Phila. Express.....	4:25 p m	Baltimore Expr's	1:30 p m
Fast Line.....	5:30 p m	Phila. Express	2:30 p m
Johnstown Acc'n.	3:00 p m	Johnstown Acc'n.	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station...	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station...	6:25 a m
2d " "	11:40 a m	2d " "	8:50 a m
3d " "	4:35 p m	3d " "	2:05 p m
4th " "	6:00 p m	4th " "	6:50 p m
Penn Accommdn.	10:30 p m	Penn Accommdn	7:50 a m

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express.....	2:10 a m	Express.....	2:20 a m
Express.....	2:45 p m	Express.....	3:30 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	6:00 p m
Mail.....	7:05 a m	Mail.....	7:30 p m
N. Castle & Erie..	9:40 a m	N. Castle & Erie..	5:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:03 a. m., 11:29 a. m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:00 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express.....	2:10 a m	Express.....	2:00 a m
Express.....	2:45 p m	Express.....	3:45 p m
Mail.....	6:10 a m	Mail.....	9:03 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:05 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:00 a m
1st McKeesport...	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport...	6:30 a m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:00 p m
1st Braddock's.....	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's.....	8:30 a m
2d "	4:15 p m	2d "	5:40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a. m	Express.....	9:30 a. m.
Express.....	4:30 p. m.	Mail.....	7:00 p. m.
Accommodation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	8:00 a. m.

CITY ITEMS.

Something for the People

To bear in mind. So much may be said about things that are of no value, in order to find sale for such goods, that many of the good and most intelligent portion of the community are disgusted with, and withhold their patronage from a good thing because they know nothing about it. And as great inconvenience is apt to grow out of this fact, I have adopted the present mode of introducing a valuable acquisition in our art—a thing I am sanguine in saying cannot be too highly appreciated, and which, from nearly one year's experience with it, have said nothing, or but little, about it, with a view of testing its real merits before exposing it for indiscriminate use, and now say that teeth can be extracted without pain or danger to life or health, and to show good faith to those who are not acquainted with me, give the following references: Geo. Wilson, ex-Mayor; Dr. H. Coffey, M. D.; J. A. Duncan, M. D.; Mr. W. K. Nimick; J. B. Lyon, Mr. James Verner, President Citizens' Passenger Railway; A. P. Thompson; Mr. Alexander Speer; A. Bradley; S. McKee, of Oakland; Rev. I. C. Pershing. Place, 846 Penn street. C. Sill, Dentist.

The Only Article

That will effectually cure the worst cases of Fever and Ague is Fleming's Fever and Ague Mixture. When all else fails, call and be cured with a single bottle of this. Sold only at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street.

A Rare Chance.

Now is the time to buy your hats and caps, as Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, is selling the latest styles of summer hats and caps at a great reduction, in order to close out his present stock. Those who desire to buy will do well to call at the fasalonable hat house, No. 139 Wood street.

Beaver Female Seminary

And Musical Institute. Three spacious brick buildings. The ablest faculty to be found connected with any exclusively female school. Next term of fourteen weeks opens September 12, 1865. For catalogues, address Rev. R. F. Taylor, Beaver, Pa.

Kenwood Boarding School

For Boys.—The eleventh academic year will begin September 11th. For catalogues, address Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

Country Druggists,

Go to Felton's, No. 67 Fifth street, for your Drugs and Patent Medicines. Low prices rule there.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Gen. Schofield represents affairs in North Carolina as satisfactory.

As far as known the delegates elected to the Mississippi Convention are said to be acceptable to the Governor.

The frigate Congress has been raised and towed to Norfolk. She is useless, except for the iron and copper.

The Europa went up the James river on Saturday for another cargo of the French tobacco, which appears to be interminable.

Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, has ordered an election on September 21st, for delegates to a State Convention, to meet at Raleigh on the 2d of October.

Receipts of cotton at New Orleans are largely in excess of the demand. There are 70,000 bales on hand. Prices have declined from one to two cents.

The town of Stevenson, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad was almost entirely destroyed by fire, yesterday—supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

An order has been issued for the mustering out of fifty thousand more troops, which, when executed, will leave one hundred thousand men as the whole military force of the country.

Dick McCann, the rebel cavalry raider in Tennessee, has been arrested on a charge of having been a member of a Court Martial that hung several citizens of Knoxville during the war.

Spain having failed to subdue the Dominicans, has demanded an admission from them that she went there at the request of the people to hold the country. The Dominicans have refused, and their ports are declared blockaded.

The steamer China, from Liverpool, while coming up the harbor in a thick fog yesterday morning, ran ashore near Fort Independence, where she remained. She lies easy, and will probably get off at high water without any damage.

Six thousand tons of stone have been placed in the bins of the Chicago lake tunnel crib, and three thousand tons more will be required to fill them. The crib has settled about two feet into the bed of the lake, the north angle being sunk somewhat lower than the remainder of the structure.

It is expected that President Johnson and Secretary Stanton will visit Richmond toward the end of the month, to confer with the commanding Generals of that and adjacent departments on the condition of public affairs. Such a conference is deemed necessary, in order to determine a policy to meet the difficulties arising out of the recent election.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* says Mr. Payne has created a sensation among river men by the invention of a new propelling power, which does away with the use of boilers, and causes an immense reduction in the expense of fuel. It is said that W. H. Arthur has offered $1,000,000 for one tenth interest in the patent, with a view to bringing it into use on the Illinois Central railroad.

Maj. Gen. John A. Logan has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted.

The fact that trade with the interior of the South is opening up is shown by the loading at St. Louis on Monday of two boats for the Alabama river. Quite a number of stern wheel boats have recently been purchased on the Ohio for the navigation of the Southern rivers.

It is stated by gentlemen from New Orleans that Governor Wells and Mayor Kennedy have rendered themselves deservedly unpopular with many citizens by the appointment to places of official position of persons of doubtful loyalty. These appointees, in some instances, are said to be just from the Confederate army, and are known to possess strong sympathies with the rebel cause.

Kingston, Jamaica, dates to the 7th state the Governor was the subject of much abuse by the newspapers of the Island, for various offensives which he had given, among other things he was severely blamed for having allowed Ex-Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, to pass through Kingston on her way to England without any official recognition. A reply from Queen Victoria to a petition of the Jamaica laborers complaining of their distresses, had been received, in which they are advised that they must depend principally upon their own industry for an improvement in their condition.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1865. NO. 287.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE STATE PRISONERS.

HEALTH OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Ould on a Pardon-Seeking Mission.

President Not Disposed to Sign More Pardons at Present.

Another Batch of Appointments

GOV. ANDREW IN WASHINGTON.

Funeral Expenses of President Lincoln.

SALE OF RAILROAD STOCK.

Change in the Specifications in the Wirz Case.

FRAUDULENT COTTON OPERATIONS.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 16.

The State Prisoners

Have been allowed to purchase daily newspapers, and any other reading matter they choose.

Jeff. Davis' Health

Is officially reported as good.

General Terry has granted

Robert Ould,

Late rebel commissioner for exchange, a ten days' pass, and Ould has come up here, it is supposed, to apply for pardon.

A Vast Mass of Pardons

Sent up from the Attorney General's office, still lie on the President's table, awaiting his signature. He has signed very few yet, and seems disposed to delay them till he sees something of the disposition evinced in the rebel States.

Attempts having been made to attribute some political significance to the

Appointment of Preston King

As Collector of the port of New York, it is proper to say that it is universally understood here to have had no significance whatever beyond the natural desire of the President to do the best he could for an old and faithful friend. The office is supposed to be the most lucrative one within the gift of the President. Simeon Draper is understood to have realized from it in an entirely legitimate way nearly a hundred thousand dollars in less than a year. In ordinary times it is worth about thirty thousand a year.

James Wentworth, of Missouri, has been appointed consular clerk, and is to be sent to one of the German consulates. Ten other appointments of the same class are yet to be made.

Governor Andrew Here

On business connected with Massachusetts military matters, and possibly also with the Boston Custom House, which it now seems likely that Hon. D. W. Gooche will get.

The President to-day made the following appointments: Newton Edwards, Governor and *ex officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Dakotah Territory; Edward B. Taylor, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency; Major General Curtis, Brigadier General H. H. Sibley, Henry W. Reid, Oran Guernsey, commissioners to negotiate, under instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, treaties with the several tribes of Sioux and Chequene Indians of Upper Missouri; Hon. Robert Valenkburg, of New York, to be Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs during the absence of Commissioner D. W. Cooley; Absalom A. Kyle, Direct Tax Commissioner for the State of Tennessee.

The Funeral Expenses of President Lincoln,

Are now being paid off at the Interior Department.

The Government is closing out the

Rolling Stock of the Military Railroads.

Within the next month nearly a hundred locomotives and twelve hundred cars will be sold in Virginia alone.

It is stated that

Nearly Three Thousand Pardons

Have passed through the Attorney General's Office, and been forwarded to the President. Most of them are still lying unsigned on his table.

Changes in the form of the specifications are understood to be the main reason for the

Delay in the Trial of Captain Wirz.

The specifications recently published in advance of all competitors in these dispatches, were those served a day or two ago upon the counsel for the accused.

Special Supervising Agent Miller.

Of the Treasury Department, returned to-day from New Orleans. He reports a miscellaneous and indiscriminate scramble for the cotton of the late rebel Government by speculators, and by unauthorized parties claiming to act as agents of the Government. He recommends the renewal of military protection over both public and private cotton, as the only means of preventing promiscuous plundering throughout the Mississippi valley, and, indeed, through the whole gulf cotton district.

Maj. Thomas G. Herod,

Of the Sixth Illinois cavalry, recently sentenced by court-martial to be hung for the murder of Lieut. Col. Loomis, has had his sentence commuted to ten years' imprisonment in Albany penitentiary.

The Receipts from Internal Revenue

To-day were one million one hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred dollars.

Fayette Muller, of Virginia,

Formerly Governor of Washington Territory, and lately a rebel Congressman, will shortly leave here, in company with the present Governor of that Territory, in charge of seven hundred women migrating westward.

H. N. Congar, Commissioner of Emigration, has been appointed

Acting Assistant Secretary of State.

The Agricultural Department returns show an injury to the wheat crop generally through the Northwest. Oats and corn are reported good.

It is understood that

Major General Wm. Birney,

Son of the old abolition candidate for the Presidency, is to be assigned to duty under the Freedmen's Bureau, and given an important command.

The Secretary of War

Is ordering the reduction of the force of white troops in Virginia, by five thousand, the muster out to be by complete organizations.

The claim which Gov. Andrew presents for the unadjusted pecuniary advances of Massachusetts to the General Government during the war is about two millions.

The Judge Advocate hopes by delay to procure much more

Important Testimony

Against Captain Wirz.

The Ninth and Tenth Indiana Cavalry are ordered to be immediately mustered out.

FROM SAVANNAH, GA.

Important Order from Gen. Steadman.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The steamer Nevada brings Savannah dates to the 12th.

Gen. Steadman has issued an order providing that, in the absence of civil courts in localities where no agent of the Freedmen's Bureau is established, all questions of wages and debts between the freedmen and whites will be decided by Provost Marshals. Contracts between such parties will be adhered to, unless procured by fraud. Provision is also made for compensation to freedmen driven away by former owners, after an engagement had been made; and also where a freedman has been maltreated and leaves his employment. All idlers are to be arrested and put to hard labor. Provost Marshals shall collect all money funds due to freedmen, and pay it over to them.

Negroes Going to Rhode Island.

NEW YORK, August 16.—A party of thirty negroes from the South, passed through this city, to-day, en route for Rhode Island, where homes have been prepared for them by the freedmen's bureau. The *Express* says this is the second party of negroes thus sent into Rhode Island at Government expense.

It is stated in Brooklyn that Hon. Moses F. Odell has been appointed Naval officer of New York.

Better information states that there is no ground for the report of another failure this afternoon.

The *Post's* special says: Garrett Davis is in Washington, endeavoring to see the President for the purpose of making representations about military interference in the Kentucky election.

National Teachers' Association.

Address by Govs. Curtin, of Pa., and Bradford, of Md.

Appointment of Standing Committees.

Interesting Discussion on Normal Schools.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, August 16.

The attendance at the National Teachers' Association, which met this morning at the Court House, is very large, deep interest being manifested in the proceedings. The Convention was called to order by Professor S. S. Greene, of Rhode Island, President; after which there was music by the different choirs of Harrisburg.

State Superintendents Coburn, of Pennsylvania, and Camp, of Connecticut, were appointed a committee to wait upon Governor Curtin. During the absence of the committee, Professor Sheldon, of Boston, Secretary, read several communications, and announced the arrangements which had been completed for the members of the Association visiting Gettysburg, leaving tomorrow morning at eight o'clock.

Governor Curtin being introduced was received with most enthusiastic demonstrations of pleasure. He welcomed the ladies and gentlemen comprising the Association to the capital of State, in a brief but happy and eloquent address, referring pointedly to the time and place of their meeting, the month of August now in time of peace, when for the last four years, every August Pennsylvania had been subject to rapine desolation and war. He complimented the Association for its great success in assisting in the spread of civilization and intelligence. He felt proud of his office to-day, enabling him to welcome so intelligent and respectable a body of ladies and gentlemen. President Greene responded in an appropriate manner.

Prof. Clark, the author of the song, sang "The Children of the Battle Field."

Mr. Richards, of Washington, and Danforth Troy, of New York, were appointed Assistan Secretaries.

The President then read the annual address to the Association, taking strong ground in favor of the universal education of all classes, North and South, as the only way to prevent another civil war. The address is able and carefully prepared, giving much information and making many valuable suggestions in reference to the cause of education.

A committee, previously appointed to wai upon Governor Bradford, of Maryland, who was known to be detained a few hours in the city on his way North, introduced that gentleman, who returned thanks for the honor conferred upon himself and the State with whose destinies he was officially connected. He referred most eloquently to the fact that the last vestige of an institution which had heretofore disgraced the statute books of Pennsylvania had been wiped out, and said he did not desire to limit the right of suffrage. He was in favor of universal education. It was not the extension of our constituency that we needed, but its enlightenment. In conclusion he bid them God speed in their noble work. His remarks were most enthusiastically received.

Governors Curtin and Bradford were elected honorary members of the Association.

The President announced the following committees: On address, Messrs. Greene, Hart, Coburn, Northworp and Edwards. On new members, Edwards, Hagar, Sheldon and Richards. On finance, Richards, Crinkshanks, Camp and White. On the nomination of officers for the ensuing year, Richards, Edwards, Hart, Wickersham and Sheldon.

The presence of Major General Geary being announced, he was escorted to the platform and warmly received. Messrs. Geary, Curtin and Bradford were invited to accompany the Association to Gettysburg.

After singing by the choir, they adjourned for dinner.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session opened with music by the choir. The names of persons who wished to become members of the Association were then read, and, on motion, admitted.

A paper, on "The Power of the Teacher," was read by Mr. Barringer, of Troy, N. Y.

Letters from several distinguished gentlemen who had been invited to meet with the Association were then read.

Two songs were sung by Professor Clarke.

A paper, entitled "Normal Schools, with their distinguished characteristics, should be established and maintained in each State at public expense," was read by Professor Jones, President of the Normal University of Illinois.

The discussion of the subject of the paper being in order, Mr. Barrows, of Pennsylvania, took the floor in opposition to the idea that Normal Schools should be sustained at the expense of all the States, and in defense of the present normal school system of Pennsylvania. He agreed with the paper in all it said in favor of normal schools, but was opposed to making them State institutions. He gave some facts in relation to the working of the system adopted in this State, alleging that so far the experiment had been a success.

Mr. Crosby, of Ohio, was in favor of State Normal Schools.

Mr. Barrows, in answer to a question stated that the state had assisted the Normal Schools by appropriations, but there was no law in reference to this kind of aid.

Mr. Edwards defended the grounds taken in his paper.

The names of several ladies were read, who were admitted as members of the Association.

Dr. Hart submitted resolutions in favor of preparing a memorial to the President and the two houses of Congress, in favor of a National Bureau of Education, which, after some discussion, were postponed for the present, and until Prof. Rickoff, of Ohio, should read a paper on that subject.

Adjourned until half-past seven o'clock this evening.

Evening Session.

The Association listened to the reading of a paper by Prof. Harkness, of Providence, R. I., on "The best methods of teaching the Classics," and a lecture by Prof. Butler, of Madison, Wisconsin, on the subject of "Common-place Books not Common-place."

HARRISBURG, August 16.—The National Teachers' Convention reassembled this morning five hundred delegates being present. Governor Curtin, Governor Bradford, of Maryland, and Gen. Geary were invited to seats in the Convention. They made appropriate speeches. The business this evening will be devoted to essays on educational subjects.

HARRISBURG, PA., August 16.—The following papers were read before the National Teachers' Association to-day: "Declamation of school teaching," by W. N. Barringer, of Troy, N. Y. "Normal schools should be established and maintained in each State at public expense," by Prof. Edwards, President of the Normal University of Illinois. There was a general approval.

ANOTHER FORGERY DISCOVERED.

The Forger Arrested and Committed.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Peter A. R. Munford, who was reported to have failed on Monday, was arrested to-day, charged with having defrauded Greenleaf, Morris & Co., by means of worthless checks for $5,000 on the Merchants' Bank, and by payment on Saturday for $20,000 in gold. On presentation of the check it was found there were no funds in bank. He was committed to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $30,000 to await examination to-morrow.

Appointments by the President.

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HARRISBURG.

The Union State Convention.

DELEGATES ALREADY ARRIVED.

Ex-Speaker Johnson Probably Chairman

Suffrage Question and the Resolutions

A. J. Hiestand's Probable Nomination for Auditor General.

Senator Bigham not a Candidate

GENS. COULTER AND MARKLE FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

A Harmonious Convention Promised.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, August 16.

A large number of delegates to the Union Convention are now here, but it is impossible to speak positively as to what will be done.

Senator Cowan, John Cessna, A. K. McClure, Thad. Stevens, and Mr. Walborn, Postmaster of Philadelphia, are here.

H. C. Johnson, of Meadville, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, will probably be chairman.

There is but little disposition to meddle with the suffrage question, although the idea of intelligent franchise gains strength rapidly.

The resolutions will endorse the President's reconstruction policy, and congratulate the country on the suppression of the rebellion and the destruction of slavery.

A. J. Hiestand, of Lancaster, seems to have the inside track for Auditor General. Senator Bigham, of Allegheny, will not be a candidate.

Generals Dick Coulter and Markle, of Westmoreland, are spoken of for Surveyor General.

The Convention promises to be harmonious.

H.

THE RECENT SWINDLE.

Its Probable Effect on the Market.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The *Commercial* says the market to-day is firmer than might be expected until it is known what amount of certificates are out. If it were known the issue reached the largest figure, two and a half millions, there would be severe contraction, for it would then be clear there must be heavy losses and failures somewhere. The probable amount of the issue will not be known until it is ascertained whether anything can be obtained from Ketchum's assets. It is understood that Morris Ketchum has stated he would be able to pay fifty cents on the dollar of his liabilities. We are not aware whether that is original or to include all liabilities on account of Edward Ketchum's forgeries. We hear of some cases of the selling of collaterals. It is rumored that a firm in the Stock Exchange has also failed. It requires confirmation.

The *Post* states that the losses of Ketchum & Son, the Metropolitan Bank and other securities, is two and a half or three millions. The name of the firm was only used once by young Ketchum, and that on the day of his flight, when he passed upon a check for three hundred thousand dollars. The losses of Mr. Graham will foot up over a million dollars. Brokers and other persons unknown in the business in sums from $40,000 to $150,000. Four millions is the lowest statement of the total loss, it is thought, the figures will finally show.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The failure of Ketchum & Co. has caused a perfect rush of speculators from the watering places to the city. Many of them find themselves heavy losers. An immense delegation of bankers are here from New England, and that section will suffer severely, as Ketchum & Son did a large mounting of Eastern funds. An examination of the transactions of young Ketchum is being conducted by the Board of Brokers. Dabney, Morgan & Co., held $50,000 of the forged certificates. A detective went to Boston yesterday to search for young Ketchum, and he will probably proceed to Halifax to catch him, if he went overland. Some people, however, think he is concealed in this city.

FLOOD IN KANSAS.

Railroad Bridges at Leavenworth Swept Away.

NEW YORK, August 16.—A special to the *Commercial* from Kansas, says: The Pacific railroad bridge over the mouth of the Kansas river, together with the bridge over Stranger river, have been swept away by the rise in those streams. The road was recently examined by commissioners and accepted as a first-class road, and United States bonds demanded for its construction.

Nothing Heard from the Great Eastern.

ASPY BAY, August 16.—There are no signs of anything from the Great Eastern.

OUR FRANKLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, August 15, 1865.

Murder.

The man McGuire, wounded in the row yesterday, died this morning. Some fifteen engaged in the affray have been arrested.

A Police Force

Is about to be organized by the Borough authorities. This has been much needed and will, if necessary, be sustained by the citizens.

The Fenian Pic-nic

To-day, passed off quietly, no liquors being allowed on the ground. The money raised by the sale of dinner tickets is to be used in completing the new Catholic Church in this place. The affair wound up with a general dance.

The Weather

Has been delightful for a few days past. The crops of hay, oats, corn and potatoes will be the largest in a number of years in this county. The quality of the hay is much injured by the rains. No complaint of potato rot as yet.

Oil Territory.

There is some inquiry for oil territory, but it is not for the purpose of forming stock companies and swindling the unsophisticated. Those who invest money in the oil business, in future, will put it into lands and test the thing themselves. If they lose, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that no other party became rich out of their misfortunes. If they succeed, the advantage will accrue to them alone. There are excellent opportunities to invest in this way in good localities at the present time. There is no better oil territory anywhere, and time will prove it, than can be found on the Allegheny river below Franklin.

X.

FIRE IN WHEELING.

On Tuesday evening a fire originated in a barn which stood in the rear of the Pemberton House. The stable was entirely destroyed, and the flames were communicated to the block of old frame tenements on Water street, the glass warehouse of S. G. Robinson & Son, and the leather store of J. M. Wheat & Son, on Main street.

The establishment of Robinson & Son was considerably damaged. The roof on the back part of the building was entirely consumed, and a portion of the first, second and third stories were badly burned. The second and third stories of the building were occupied by Mr. Robinson as a dwelling house. Most of the furniture and household goods in the damaged portion of the building, and the whole of the warerooms were removed into the street and saved. The building was considerably damaged by both fire and water, and Mr. Robinson will sustain considerable loss.

The back portion of the leather store of Wheat & Sons, was very much damaged, and the first, second and third stories in the rear of the building, were totally destroyed. The flames were checked before they had been communicated to the buildings occupied by the parties named.

STATE ITEMS.

The Columbia *Spy* urges upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the necessity of rebuilding the bridge over the Susquehanna.

The sewing silk store of F. S. Hovey, Philadelphia, was robbed on Saturday morning of silk valued from $15,000 to $20,000.

St. George's M. E. Church, Philadelphia, built in 1763, and during the revolutionary war, a British cavalry hospital, was almost totally destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last.

The harvest in Nebraska, according to the Nebraska City *News*, has been successful. Notwithstanding the recent heavy showers, the wheat and other small grains throughout the territory, have been in reasonably good condition. The yield per acre, this year, is large, and the grain remarkably plump and solid.

An order will soon be issued mustering out nearly two hundred unemployed general officers.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Famous Reed Well Stopped.

The Latest Strikes in Oildom.

Interesting from the Ohio Regions.

Miscellaneous Oil Items.

Oil Creek and Pithole.

We have intelligence from Rouseville that the famous Reed or Mountain Well, on Cherry Run, stopped flowing on Sunday night, and that preparations are being vigorously made to commence pumping. This well has yielded largely ever since it was struck, and the sudden stoppage of its flow was not anticipated.

A correspondent writing from the Tarr Farm says: The old Maple Grove well on the Blood Farm has recently been cleaned out and retubed, and is now doing about sixty barrels per day. The bluff territory on this farm is being rapidly developed, and will soon represent as many wells as the flat. The old Bausuing well, originally one of the best on the creek, is being revived by Seymour and Van Vleet, and with a good prospect. The outside casing recently adopted here is meeting with good success, and wells that have been watered out for the last three months are fast improving, and there is every prospect of reviving them and obtaining the original quantity of oil produced. A new well, just struck by J. M. Barrows on this farm is now producing about two hundred barrels per day.

A new well is reported struck on the Morey Farm, Pithole, upon Lot No. 17. The sucker rods, after being disconnected from the walking beam, and one joint drawn and uncoupled, were blown from the well to the height of fifty feet above the derrick—followed by a rapid and continuous flow of oil. Holes were being dug in the ground to contain the oil, and to prevent another fire from the flow of the stream. Oil is being barreled from this said well, and tanks constructed for its future reception.

The first death from the effects of the fire at the well on Lot No. 19, of the Holmden Farm, occurred, after intense suffering by the unfortunate man, Thursday afternoon. It was that of A. P. Floyd, Esq., of Niagara Falls, N. Y. Mr. Floyd was a lawyer, had been practicing at Oil City for a time after leaving home, and had recently located at Pithole as superintendent of the leasing of town lots in Petrolia, on the Ball Farm.

In speaking of the progress of oil development in Venango county, the Titusville *Herald* say:

The new strikes on Pithole begun the first week in June. The United States, the only paying well at that time, was producing two hundred barrels per day. Now the entire product of Pithole is set down at three thousand barrels, being a difference of nearly twenty-five barrels a day. The improvement in Oil Creek has wonderfully taken place since the first of July. At that time the actual product was set down by moderate judges at two thousand barrels. Reaming out old wells and striking new ones has doubled the product in a single month.

Bennehoff Run

Is rivalling Pithole in its oleaginous wealth. There are several wells on the run now producing oil. The largest one is but 20 barrels, but further up is the great oil basin, now yielding 820 barrels. The Getty well of 200 bbls, a well on the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company, giving 70 barrels, and the Lady Harron well of 150 barrels are the most prominent. So great was the pressure of gas in this last mentioned well that it burst the seed bag. It is reported that the seed bag is to be thrown through the month of August as to advance the price of gold in the open market to a scarcely comparative supply under the large sum already monopolized by this speculation. It was then that the Secretary of the Treasury determined to convert a portion of his surplus gold into currency at that time. It was then that speculators are supposed to have resolved at any cost to take all the gold government would sell, and also to control the gold market. These facts have served to render the house unpopular among the supporters of the Government, and have done much towards modifying the severity felt by them on the street. The gold checks are, in all essentials, like any other, only that they are numbered, and need before they are good for payment, the signature of the drawer; second, the signature of the register; third, the signature of the teller; and, fourth, signature of the payer. The signatures were very bunglingly forged. The names were not spelled correctly, nor was there the least attempt to counterfeit the handwriting of the parties on whom the fraud was committed. It is difficult to understand how careful business firms could permit millions of dollars to pass in and out of their hands on pieces of paper which were not only not genuine, but did not look like genuine checks.

Highly Important.

Battle between Imperialists and Liberals

THE LATTER ARE DEFEATED.

Negro Soldiers and White Officers Shot

Southern Interest in the Trial Wirz.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The *Tribune's* Matamoras correspondent of the 2d, mentions the report of a battle between the Imperial troops and the forces under Cortinas, on the road to Monterey, in which the latter was defeated. It was rumored that negro soldiers serving with Cortinas, were captured and shot with their white officers.

The *Tribune's* Richmond correspondent says that the interest already manifested in the arranging for the trial of Wirz, bids fair to outstrip that occasioned by the conviction of the assassins of the President. Indeed, all of the whole Southern people are interested. In whatever facts shall be presented and what judgment shall be passed, their popular sentiment toward the Union prisoners will be adjudged. The fact that our men were starved, frozen, and indecently buried is not denied, but multiplied instances are cited to show that their own fellows were no better provided for. Personal violence, inhuman guards, or wanton confinement are stoutly denied, while they insist that better treatment was shown towards their prisoners, than was manifested by the Yankees for captured rebels. Upon the head of the Secretary of War, are poured vials of wrath for his potent refusal to honorably exchange, and whatever of unnecessary sorrow or trials were visited upon the Union prisoners was in consequence of similar grievances at the North.

Within a few weeks the Freedmen's Bureau will have control of every county in the State. The officials will be competent and efficient men to manage each district has heretofore been very embarrassing.

Outrages on Negroes in Alabama.

Negroes Killed by the Whites by the Wholesale—The Negroes Hiding in the Woods—Negro Churches and Houses Burned by the Whites.

J. R. Shipherd, Secretary of the "Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission," communicates to the Chicago *Journal* the following extract from a recent business communication from one of our teachers at Mobile, Alabama. For the last two months we have been in the frequent receipt of similar statements equally credible. The author of the extract herewith is a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence, and especially prudent in regard to the repetition of rumors.

THE EXTRACT.

"With the present tendency of matters in this State, I do not think colored schools can be opened very generally, except in such places as this, Montgomery, etc. By Governor Parsons' proclamation, civil law, as it existed before the ordinance of secession was passed, is now in force throughout the State.

"In accordance therewith, the Mayor of this city decides that the testimony of a colored man against a white man cannot be admitted in a court of justice; neither can a colored man sue or collect a debt of a white man. The 'freedman' is one only in name, while his actual condition is worse than when a slave. This is the very result which rebels wish to bring about.

"A meeting was held here last night, before which state ments were made as to the treatment of colored by white people in the interior of the State, which would make you sick of life. One hundred and thirty-three dead bodies were counted in the woods; five bodies were seen floating in the river; two white men were seen to pull a negro down across a log and cut his head off with an ax. Women and children were killed, and then thrown into the river; a woman was killed by a white man, and burial refused by him to her relatives.

"For a black man to be seen with 'greenbacks' in his possession is death. Colored people are hiding in the woods, living on berries, fruits, etc., to escape the fury of their former masters.

"These statements were made by intelligent, candid, colored men before an audience of several hundred last night. In Mobile, through the connivance of some leading citizens, not negro houses are burnt, women set to work cleaning the streets, men and women arrested in beds and taken to the guard-house, fined or sent to the work-house, etc.

"Last night there was a heavy fire, in which three or four squares, mostly of negro quarters, were burned. Men were heard to say that before they were done, they would burn every negro quarter and school-house in Mobile. These things might be remedied."

MT. SAVAGE IRON WORKS.—For almost three weeks these works have been lying idle, as the decrease in the price of iron is so great that the company cannot afford to manufacture and pay the present high price for labor. Repairs are going on, however, and preparations are being made for a large business in the future. The suspension of these Works has thrown out of employment several hundred men.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

Ketchum, the Forger.

Full Details of his Operations.

PERSONS IMPLICATED WITH HIM.

HE WRITES A LETTER TO THE FIRM

The Ketchums Lose Largely in Railway Stocks.

Engineers of the Recent Rise in Gold

NEW YORK, August 16.—The excitement concerning the forgery by young Ketchum has somewhat subsided. The extent of the loss is not known, but it will possibly reach two and a half millions. Owing to the extensive forgeries of Ketchum, there is a general reform now being inaugurated in

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1865.

Crop Correspondence.

We shall feel under great obligations to whoever will write us, briefly and reliably, concerning the crops wherever the COMMERCIAL circulates. It is facts we want, and at the earliest possible moment, concerning every crop—not forgetting the grape. Will growers and others take a little time to contribute what they can to render as complete as possible information which, when collected, will be of great value?

The Lesson of Financial Crimes.

The crimes committed in high financial circles, which have lately been brought to public notice, are not only startling in themselves, but also betray a condition of morals that cannot be contemplated without the most profound sorrow and alarm. It is easy to account for the occasional peculations, frauds and robberies that occur in the ordinary state of society, by attributing them to the exceptional dishonesty of individuals, addicted to crime by depraved education, associations and habits. But these crimes have been committed by men occupying places of the highest pecuniary trust, and who have, by their outward demeanor and associations, borne a character without a visible stain.

The discovery of guilt in such men, and especially when it is found to have existed back in their secret acts, for months or years, cannot but impair confidence in other men and in institutions with which they are connected. It would not be just to suspect everybody of dishonesty. This would make society miserable. But suspicion cannot be repressed, while the criminality of such men as STONE, JENKINS and KETCHUM is fresh before the public mind.

It cannot be disguised, that the prevailing rapacity for gain, and rapid gain, *tends* in a direction not favorable to strict financial integrity. We fear that this is an epidemic malady of our times, though there are many who have not been attacked by it. It is contagious, too, and spreads from class to class, till some of all classes have fallen under its baleful influence. The miserable and corrupt gold gambling of Wall street has spread its infection through the country, infusing a mania for exorbitant prices and rapid accumulation of fortunes at the expense of other people's loss. It is time, and we may say it with earnestness and hope, the list of the crimes against property which have suggested this article, to pause in this "fast" way of procedure. Business affairs will fall to pieces under such and so many hard knocks. Confidence, the pleasure of business and its safety, requires caution and checks, if not reform, in the habits of living, among nearly all classes of people. The crimes which we have referred to specially, and thousands of others which corrupt society in its higher and its lower walks, have a legitimate connection with expensive habits of dress and living, and with open or secret dissipation and licentiousness.

The Same Three.

The United States Government, through proclamation of its President, announced its determination, in the early period of the rebellion, "to take and hold all places" belonging to it that had been seized by the usurpation of conspirators. This has been the fixed policy of the Government through the entire war. It has "fought it out on this line" to complete success. It has conquered an open and powerful insurrection, supported by foreign treachery and domestic sympathy. No rival flag of usurpation floats from any mast or fortress within its geographical boundaries.

Its work now is, to repair the damages done by the rebellion, to restore order and prosperity to the places which have been desolated by it, and to infuse sentiments of loyalty and feelings of security through all the population of the country. Its good intentions and efforts, in this direction, cannot justly be called in question. It is making some progress, but not as rapid as might be desired. The embarrassments that occasion delay spring from the same agencies that co-operated in the rebellion. The same three antagonists that openly or secretly confronted it in war, now throw impediments in its path of peace. Foreign governments, politics and domestic sympathies and encouragements, foment the hostile spirit of rebellion, the one hoping still for the dismemberment, or, at least, the enfeebling of the Union, the other seeking to get the control of it, and both aiming only at the advancement of their own selfish ends.

The warriors of the rebellion, beaten by the heroic patriots of the Union, have been driven from the field. The politicians of the rebellion, whose proverbial prudence has kept them afar from the dangers of war, now creep out from their hiding places, upon the field of politics. The South, routed in the open battle, has evidently betaken itself to a Fabian policy, to perplex, harrass and hinder the Government in its benignant work of reconstruction. And in this policy, it has all the aid and comfort from its old condjutors in the rebellion, that they are able to give it. This triple alliance, "Three Judases and each thrice worse than Judas," is what the Union Government encounters now, as it has for four years past. And only by the same steadiness of purpose and energy of action, supported by the undivided loyalty of the nation, can it go on, conquering in peace as it has conquered in war, to the complete establishment of law, order, amity and prudence throughout the whole country.

That a party or faction in the North should sympathize politically with one in the South, occasions neither surprise nor alarm, in ordinary times. But it is not to its credit, but to its shame, that in these times we have had, and still have, it should coincide and co-operate with treacherous and hostile foreign influences, to embarrass the Government in the work of peace. It is not a wise friendship to the Southern people that prompts to this course by either their foreign or domestic sympathizers. The war would not have done them half the damage that it did, had they not been encouraged by these false friends, to protract it to their utter exhaustion. And by a prompt and sincere return to the path of duty, the rights of freemen and the benefits of peace are within their reach. Their own folly alone postpones their enjoyment of these blessings—a folly into which they are betrayed by those who make pecuniary or political capital out of their miseries.

The March of Freedom.

It might appear presumptuous and even arrogant to claim, as a consequence of emancipation in our country, the movements in favor of human liberty that are occurring abroad. But it is gratifying, whatever the impulse that led to it, to learn that nations which have been longest and most extensively connected with slavery and the slave trade are considering the evils and wrongs connected with it, and are contemplating its abolition. Spain and Portugal were the first to engage in the traffic of African slaves, and they have persisted in it, either openly or clandestinely, for over three hundred and fifty years. Other nations which participated in it (as nearly all did,) abandoned it under the influence of a higher civilization and a purer christianity. The recency of our abandonment of the foreign trade, and the circumstances of our abolition of the domestic institution, leave us little ground for boasting, however much we may have for gratitude.

In Spain a society has been formed for the abolition of slavery in the colonies, and for the suppression of the slave trade. This society promises to be effective, since it embraces among its members nobles, ministers of the crown, priests, and other influential persons.

The King of Portugal, in closing the late session of the Cortes, the legislative body, announced that at the next session a strict law would be proposed for the abolition of slavery in all the Portuguese dominions.

In Brazil, the great slaveholding Empire of the Western Continent, measures have been inaugurated by the government, which are expected to eventuate in the gradual but speedy abolition of slavery in that country.

The commencement of such measures, in these veteran slave countries, gives assurance that they will be prosecuted to the accomplishment of the object. The number of slaves under these different governments is large, amounting, perhaps, to nearly as many as we had four years ago in the United States. The cause of human freedom is thus advancing. May virtue, religion and happiness among men advance with equal pace.

NEW YORK CITY.—The statement that the population of New York is one million proves to be an exaggeration. We are sorry for it, since it destroys one ground on which we had predicated the extraordinary amount of crime, and increases the proportion of scoundrels. It is due to truth to say, however, that New York increases in population outside, within the circle of fifty miles, much faster than within the city limits. It is a charitable presumption that honest people live away from the city,—it would seem that not many of them live in it,—for the recent extraordinary developments warrant almost any suspicion as to the entire community. While men and firms whose reputations were synonymous with honor and stability prove to be scoundrels, who may we not presume? It would doubtless be too sweeping to suppose that there are no honest men in New York; but we are making great progress in finding out who are not to be thus classified.

The barn of James Downey, of the Cottage Dairy, near Lancaster, was set on fire Monday morning and totally consumed, with its contents. Loss about $2,500.

Simon Cameron and W. D. Kelley.

The Philadelphia Federal appointments have eventuated in a personal quarrel of much bitterness between these two gentlemen, which, without doubt, will include many friends of each. There were two or more sets of candidates for the Collectorship, the Postoffice, and some other of the Federal offices in Philadelphia. One set was supported mainly by the Members of Congress from that city, the other by Mr. CAMERON. After a protracted contest, those known as the CAMERON candidates were appointed. One evening last week Mr. CAMERON was serenaded at the Girard House, in Philadelphia, when he made a speech in which he exulted not a little over the victory he had won, and said "there was a time within his memory when the term Member of Congress from Philadelphia was synonymous with greatness; when they were too proud to loiter about the departments in Washington, hunting up jobs and meddling with appointments—with one vote in the hall and two in the lobby." To this he added a good deal (quoted in the COMMERCIAL of Tuesday last,) calculated to irritate the gentlemen against whom it was directed.

The Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, Member of Congress from the Fourth District, has replied through the columns of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. His letter, which is addressed to the Union men of his District, is exceedingly personal, accuses Mr. CAMERON with having led a life of crime and fraud, some acts of which are specified, and concludes as follows:

"In less than one year from the day on which Simon Cameron was installed as Secretary of War, Congress, though at Almost every day it had before it documentary evidence of his crimes, indignantly drove him from that high office. Two-thirds of the members of the lower House were friends of the Administration, and would gladly have sustained each member of it as they did its distinguished head.

"You can imagine how painful it must have been to find themselves constained by duty to proclaim the fact that the first man the head of their party had been induced to appoint as the successor of John B. Floyd had exhibited greater aptitude than he for his worst tricks. But it became inevitable, for this old man, notwithstanding his boasted and reputed millions, believes that one of his name is never rich enough until he has a little more, and, to save their party and the country, the friends of the Administration in the House had to proclaim his infamy and denounce his crimes. Nor was the vote by which they did it a meagre one. Both friends and those who would most gladly have averted this disgrace from our State, could rally but about one-third of the House against the resolution of impeachment. The vote was about two to one against him, though I, as a Pennsylvanian, not willing to bear witness against the representative of our State, but one well satisfied of his guilt to vote against the resolution, failed to record my vote.

"In this fact, gentlemen, you have the secret of this distinguished statesman's hostility to me and my friends. Mr. Wanborn, the Postmaster of Philadelphia, and other of his friends have called on me in friendship and support if I would endeavor to have that resolution arraigned. It really has been a task of time to stir foul matter, would be to produce a stench. I have never in this or aught else endeavored to propitiate him. I never will. No stone may mark the spot where my poor remains may finally rest, but I mean that my children shall be able to vindicate my name by pointing to the record of Simon Cameron and his confidential friends were ever hostile to me.

"With grateful regards, yours very truly,

"WM. D. KELLEY."

Having given to each of these gentlemen about equal space in our columns, we have only to express our sincere regret that this unseemly quarrel should have arisen. If anything can it must intensify the universal disguest for a class of politicians, whose highest concern is the offices for which they gamble, whose morels are proportioned to the money they make, whose patriotism is measured solely by the power they acquire.

We will simply add, that the Union party in Pennsylvania cannot afford to be a party to this miserable quarrel, nor permit it for a single moment to interfere with its great mission. Nor will it permit contentions of this description, the aspirations of individuals, or anything not pure and holy to mar the harmony of its action. The ship of state is yet in turbulent waters. Such of the crew as will not submit to the solemn requirements of decipline and duty deserve no better fate than that of being thrown overboard.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon.

This preacher is one of the celebrities of London. His church, of vast dimensions, is visited by strangers from abroad in great numbers. They do not find it a piece of splendid architecture, to be gazed at, but a spacious and convenient place for the accommodation of an immense assembly worshipping GOD. The congregation to which he preaches is said to number no less than eight thousand persons, not composed, as many congregations are, chiefly of women, but the larger portion are men.

Mr. SPURGEON preaches to this great assembly the plain truths of the gospel in a plain way. Many affect to sneer at him, his congregation and his work, but his influence is on the increase, and, with it, his usefulness. The common people hear him gladly, and none the less to their benefit and satisfaction, that fashionables and christians of the dilettant sort affect to sneer at his name. The great secret of his power lies in the undoubted earnestness with which he propounds important truths. The style of his composition is known throughout the world, by the thousands and tens of thousands of his published sermons, which are printed just as he utters them in the pulpit.

PERSONAL.—Professor FLEURY, whose interesting discussions of scientific topics in the columns of the COMMERCIAL have been read with so much interest, is about to visit Europe, in connection with scientific and business matters committed to his hands. During his absence, which will cover a period of several months, he will communicate to the columns of the COMMERCIAL the result of his observations in the field of Science and Art—an announcement which we make with much satisfaction.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* continues to ridicule the idea of Intelligence as the test qualification for voting. This is perfectly natural, for such a test would make serious inroads on the party of which the *Post* is an organ, and whose greatest enemy is intelligence.

STATE ITEMS.

There is to be a general drill and parade of returned soldiers in Jackson, Huntingdon county on Friday.

Benjamin Pennel, who died suddenly in Lancaster last week, was formerly a member of the State Legislature, which body, at its last session granted him an annuity of $40, in consideration of his services as a soldier in the war of 1812.

A little boy named Kephart, residing in Blair county, was struck last week by a rattlesnake three times in the foot, each time inflicting a severe wound. A free administration of whisky and other remedies saved the loss of life.

The Northern Central Railroad Company intend to erect a large brick building at Shamokin, for the accommodation of their engines, in place of the wooden one recently destroyed by fire, and also a Ticket and Freight Depot.

N. F. Sheldon, the prosecutor of Mr. A. Howe, of Meadville, for an alleged oil swindle, was formerly a news-dealer in Titusville, and the Erie *Dispatch* charges him with defrauding that establishment out of twenty-six dollars for newspapers.

The Huntingdon county Soldiers' Monument Association is officered as follows: John Scott, President; John Lyon, Hon. Geo. Taylor, Samuel McVitty, Vice Presidents; A. W. Benedict, Jno. Porter, Secretaries; Geo. W. Garretson, Treasurer. The Association meets the first Monday of every Court.

On last Thursday week a large eagle was wounded, and subsequently captured, on the farm of John Harrold, four miles south of Greensburg. His color is gray, and he measures six feet and ten inches from the tip of one wing to that of the other. The shot had struck one wing and so injured it that he sunk to the earth. The royal bird showed fight when taken.

On last Friday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, the iron foundry and machine shops of General McGill, at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, caught fire, whilst two workmen were casting, and were totally consumed. The building was a large stone structure, with a shingle roof, and contained large quantities of patterns, castings and valuable machinery. Loss, $10,000, with small insurance in the Wyoming Insurance Company.

A girl named Mary Lee, whose parents live at Huntingdon, attempted to run off with a circus troupe last week, was pursued, detected on a train, and as the officer was about to seize her, she jumped from the cars, which were going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. On halting the train, parties went back in search of the body of the lifeless girl, who, to their surprise she was found slightly, if at all injured. It was evident that if the show business wasn't fit for her, she was fit for the show business. She was taken home, it is said, thoroughly satisfied with her first and last acrobatic feat of *l'echelle perilleuse*.

The Hop Crop a Failure.

The hop crop of New York—the great source of supply—is pronounced a failure, on account of the ravages of lice. The work of devastation has been done in a very short time, and hundreds of acres in Madison and Otsego counties, which a few weeks ago were very promising, are now worthless. The increase of vermin has within a few days been enormous and unprecedented so early in the season. The burr has been infested by them as soon as formed, has sometimes happened in England that a destruction of the hop crop as complete at that has been followed by an after growth of shoots or arbus that has produced a fair crop. But there can remain no such hope here as the season in the hop region is too short, and the early frosts of September would prove fatal to a second growth. It is at present, so rapidly are the hops falling, impossible to conjecture what the crop may be. Possibly it may reach twenty thousand bales, and perhaps it may fall as low as ten thousand bales. In any case, the probability mentioned last week, that a resort to foreign hops might become necessary, is now rendered certainty. This condition of things has never existed before, and is most unfortunate for every interest at all dependent on the hop crop.

Fortunately the prospects for the crop in England is much more favorable than for several years past, and there is every prospect of a large surplus there.

SONORA.

PITTSBURGH, August 15, 1865.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

An article in your issue of the 14th, headed "United States and Mexico—Sonora," impressed me that some facts, relative to that Province of Mexico, obtained during a personal residence there, might be sufficiently interesting to your readers to justify publication.

Sonora is truly the front door to Arizona; and Guymas, 270 miles distant from its southern boundary, is plainly destined to be its seaport. Much freight for those territories is already passing into them through that port. Guymas is a town of about seven thousand inhabitants, with much educated and refined society; and its harbor is a magnificent landlocked bay of some fifteen miles in extent.

The railroad mentioned by you as terminating at Guymas, is in progress this far: The Company has been chartered by the State of New York; and the Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua have made to the corporation large grants of land in aid of its construction. I met in the summer of 1864 an agent of the Company, in Sonora, who informed me that so soon as the rebellion in the United States was ended, the corporation would commence building the road. My own knowledge of the country warrants me in saying that the route is the most feasible of any yet surveyed across the Continent, and the construction of the road easy of accomplishment. Passing through a rich agricultural and mining region, it avoids the snows and heavy mountain ranges to be overcome on the northern routes.

In relation to the improvement of the Yaqui river, I am informed that the Company corporated in New York for its improvement, have dispatched an engineer to make a survey of the stream, and estimates of the cost of rendering it navigable. The object of its improvement is to mine a deposit of anthracite coal which promises to be the most valuable yet found upon the Pacific coast. The coal is about twenty miles from the Hacienda of La Dura, and the mines of the "Pittsburgh and Sonora Mining Company" on the Yaqui.

Sonora has valuable deposits of iron, lead, copper, quicksilver, and plumbago, but its chief mineral wealth is in its silver mines. These mines have been worked for more than a century by the Spanish and Mexicans, and are famous over the civilized world. The yield of their veins of precious metal, under proper mining, it is impossible to calculate; enough is known from the results obtained by American companies, now working in Sonora, to justify the expression, that the returns will be unprecedented in the history of mining. There are now in Sonora twenty American silver mining companies, fifteen of which are erecting machinery. Eight of these are on what may be called the Yaqui river range, and all but two within a radius of fifteen miles. Five of these have their mines sufficiently opened to supply their mills with from five to ten tons of ore a day. The San Marciel Company, working only two veins, and reducing but eight tons per day, are yielding a profit of six thousand dollars per month, on an investment of $100,000. La Libertad Company, at San Antoine, working seven tons per day, is after an expenditure of less than $50,000, paying $8,000 per month over expenses. La Blanca Company, also at San Antoine, have expended about $75,000, and in the fifteen days before I left that neighborhood netted about $7,000. Of the El Taste and Los Bronzes, at San Xavier, I have no exact statistics of the yield; but their owners represent them as large and remunerative. *All* the American companies who have prosecuted their works sufficiently to obtain results, are getting large returns on their investments, a fact that does not exist in the history of mining for precious metals in California, Nevada or any other Spanish section where they are found. The reason of this success is that all the veins have been worked and tested by Mexicans previous to their being obtained by Americans, and known to have paid well under the imperfect system of mining, which divests investments in Sonorian mines of the risks attending such enterprises in California, Nevada and Colorado.

The most noted of the mining districts of Sonora are the Rio Chico, the San Xavier, and San Antoine, in the first named of which are the mines belonging to the "Pittsburgh and Sonora Silver Mining Company." The district of Rio Chico is said by the oldest Mexican miners to have yielded more bullion than any other. I and it may be interesting to your readers to become acquainted with some facts relative to the locality in which Pittsburgh, through some of its capitalists, is directly interested.

The property of the Pittsburgh and Sonora Gold and Silver Mining Company, and that of the Rio Chico Company, which it is proposed to consolidate into one company, consists of twelve mines and some 13,000 to 15,000 acres of land. The reduction works, known as the Hacienda of La Dura, are situated on the banks of the Yaqui river, nearly in the centre of this group of mines, and one hundred and twenty-five miles from Guymas. For the past two years they have been engaged in opening and prospecting three of these mines, known as La Dura, Ramena and Franquena, which are now sufficiently opened to yield from twelve to fifteen tons per day of metal. The assays of the ores of these mines range between fifteen and sixteen hundred dollars to the ton. The metal of the La Dura reduces from three to sixteen hundred dollars, and the Romena from one to five hundred dollars per ton. Two tons, smelted since I left, yielded $8½. The veins of these mines are proven to be well defined and continuous, and increase in width and richness, with the depth of the workings. That of La Dura at the Ramena, at a depth of from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five feet, there is quite a deposite of ore containing "metallic" or pure silver. It is stated by the old Mexican miners that, when La Dura was worked by the Spanish Jesuits, they found in their lower workings, some fifty feet from the present openings, masses of rock held together by threads of pure silver. La Prieta, another of the mines of this company, has the best traditional reputation of any mine in the district. It was worked during the last century by the banking house of Los Lamsas, of the City of Mexico, who were said to have taken immense treasure from it. It has not been worked during the present century, but the old dirt heaps lying outside give evidence that it was once extensively mined. The other eight mines of the company, about which no old mines that have been worked by their former Mexican owners, and are known to have paid well. These mines have been worked by Mexicans to a point where machinery and skilful mining became necessary to their proper working, when the Mexicans, having no idea of these facilities, passed them into the possession of Americans.

The past history of these mines, and their present promise, is of such a character as to place their future value under energetic management beyond calculation. That these mines contain paying ores in unlimited quantities is beyond question; and the product will be limited only by the amount of ore extracted and reduced. Labor is abundant and cheap, fifty and seventy-five cents a day being the prices paid in Sonora for laborers and miners. Provisions, fuel and freights are also cheap, and all expenses such as to reduce the cost of mining and working ores to one-half that in California and Nevada.

There are other enterprises being carried forward by American capital and skill. Several flouring mills are being built with American machinery, under the superintendence of American mechanics. A cotton mill at Hermecillo, built with Massachusetts machinery, is now operated by Massachusetts mechanics. There is also a sugar mill and refinery at the same place built by Americans. The farming utensils, which up to the last two years were of the rudest description, are giving place to American plows, reapers and threshing machines. I could mention other American enterprises but am warned by the space I have occupied to refrain. What I have said is sufficient to show how thoroughly Americans are mixed in all the business interests of Sonora, and how heavily their influence must be felt in the governmental policy of that Province.

E. B. SMITH,
Of La Dura, Sonora.

PERSONAL.

Queen Victoria is said to have had a touch of the petroleum fever, and invested a few thousand in a London company.

The friends of Mr. Seward, it is said, do not relish the removal of Mr. Draper and the appointment of Preston King to the collectorship in New York.

A daughter of the celebrated American sculptor, Powers, is married to one of the richest merchants or Sheffield, England—Mr. Dickenson—and is the most accomplished lady in that part of England.

The wife of the American banker, Morgan, in London, successor of Mr. Peabody, is a daughter of the Rev. John Pierpoint, the poet, and, it is said, resembles her father in poetical disposition.

The statement made in the *Republican* some time since that Thurlow Weed was to go into the editorial staff of the *Times*, has become a reality. His editorials are distinguished by the prefix of a hand from the editorials-in-chief.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Clipper* says of the Secretary of State: Mr. Seward holds out marvellously. He is as clear-headed, vigorous, animated and alert at his work as in his palmy days. His mind seems to have been vivified by the seclusion and comparative rest to which he was restricted, and appears now really to be enjoying a kind of second spring time.

Minister Sanford, at Brussels, lives in greater style than any of our ministers abroad. He keeps the finest horses in Brussels, and Mrs. Sanford (who was a Miss Dupuy, from Philadelphia, brought up in Europe,) is considered as the most beautiful among the ladies of the diplomatic corps at Brussels. His elegant residence in the Rue de la Loi, the most aristocratic quarter of the Belgian capital, contains many remarkable pictures.

The Chicago *Republican*, speaking of General Lee, says: There is something intensely galling in the fact that the articles of convention between him and General Grant were so loosely worded as to afford a loophole for the escape of such a traitor from the clutches of the law. Nothing could have been more unfortunate than this clerical *lapsus*. It tarnishes what would otherwise have been the spotless glory of the surrender, on the part of our great general. A little lawyer cunning, a less magnanimity, and generosity toward a crest fallen foe, and unscrupulous foe whom he had already vanquished, whose armies were at his mercy, outgeneraled and beaten at every point, would have left the rebel chief, who was the intellect and the heart of the ferocious war waged against us, to be dealt with according to the forms and usages of law.

The hulk of the frigate Congress, fired into and sunk when the Merrimac first came out, has been raised and towed to the Norfolk Navy Yard. It is valuable only for the copper and old iron it contains.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The propeller Meteor has been raised and towed to Detroit, less damaged than was supposed.

The population of Chicago is estimated to be 207,000, an increase of about 98,000 in five years. It is claimed that the superior progress of Chicago in point of population as compared with other cities, holds equally good in all other respects.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 12th says: The receipts of cotton continue largely in excess of the demand, and the stock, which reaches nearly 70,000 bales, is becoming unwieldy. Prices are one to two cents per pound off as compared with Monday last.

A writer in the Chicago *Times* asserts that the damage to the crops has been greatly exaggerated by the speculators; that the yield will be above the average, the injury last year having been more serious than this. The opinion of a large New York dealer who has just been through the great producing regions is given to prove this.

A Memphis dispatch, speaking of the election for delegates to the ensuing State Convention, in Mississippi, says the delegates, as far as heard from, are represented as acceptable to the Governor, though the majority of them are said to have been tainted with the rebellion heresy. Generally, however, the returns are favorable to the Union as could be expected.

A gentleman named Nelson Lee, directly from Matamoras, according to the Chicago *Republican*, represents that the people of Texas generally are rebel at heart. Not only that, but their acts have been not less odious to the United States Government, but are concealed in the woods and other out of the way places, ready to be used if ever the occasion should arise. There are some few in favor of the Union, perhaps as many of the laboring class. Most of these latter are Germans. But the rich planters and all those, rich and poor, bad ever been bitterly and violently hostile to the United States Government. Some express this hostility publicly, but others do not.

DIED:

ODELL—Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., Mrs. ASIA ODELL.

Funeral from the residence of her father, Allen Kramer, Stockton avenue, Allegheny City, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We are prepared to offer the following goods at remarkably low prices. Call and be convinced: Perfumery, Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts, Patent Medicines, Indigo, White Lead, Pure Medicinal Liquors, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Matches, in fact in our line, we purchase in large quantities, for cash, direct from headquarters. We are the only agents here for

Swayne's All-Healing Ointment,
London Hair Colorer, &c.

N. McCLARRAN & CO.,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jy18

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINT, &c., &c.

MAGUIRE'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BENNE PLANT.

WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION,
No. 10 North Fifth street,
ST. LOUIS, November 18, 1864.

MESSRS. J. & C. MAGUIRE, DRUGGISTS, Pittsburgh:

The agents of the Commission have distributed largely in the army your Extract of Benne Plant for the cure of Diarrhœa and Dysentery. I have added my testimony to its excellent qualities and the success with which it has been used in the treatment of these complaints.

J. G. FORMAN,
Secretary Western Sanitary Commission.

This valuable medicine is now for wholesale and retail in Pittsburgh, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fourth street. Sent by express anywhere. au17-TTS&S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOUR—BEST BRANDS.
OATS, RYE AND CORN;
CHEESE, LARD;
CARBON OIL, CANDLES,
SOAP, BUCKETS, &c.,
For sale low in lots to suit purchasers, by
T. G. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant and Wholesale Grocer, No. 310 Liberty and 468 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au17-it

NOTICE—
STEAMBOAT CENTRALIA.

All persons having claims against the steamboat Centralia, will please present them immediately for settlement, at the boat store of CALDWELL & CO., Wharf Boat, Pittsburgh, August 16, 1865. R. C. GRAY.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO EIGHTH
List of Applications for Selling Liquor, filed in the Clerk's office, up to August 8, 1865:

S. Strachan, tavern, Elizabeth township.

The above application will be heard by the Court on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1865, at 10 o'clock. W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

DISSOLUTION—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. Ihmsen & Sons, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, dating from the 1st of August, 1865. All debts owing to the said firm are to be paid to the remaining partners

C. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. C. C. IHMSEN.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1865.

The undersigned will continue the business of manufacturing window glass and glassware, under the old firm name of C. IHMSEN & SONS.

C. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1865. au17-1m

SAMUEL LOWRY, JAS. R. PATTERSON.
Late Sam'l Lowry & Co. Late with J. D. Lehmer.

LOWRY & PATTERSON,
(Successors to J. D. Lehmer,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 40 VINE STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Careful attention will be given to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce, Provisions and Merchandise. Liberal advances made on consignments.

The undersigned has this day transferred his commission business to Messrs. Lowry & Patterson, whom he takes pleasure in recommending to his friends as worthy of their patronage. He will retain his office at No. 40 Vine street, where he may be found as heretofore. JAMES D. LEHMER.

Cincinnati, July 8, 1865. au17-3t

NEW MUSIC.
New editions of the celebrated

DREAM WALTZ,
BY JULIUS MOORE.

Price 30 cents. And also, of the popular

GENERAL GRANT'S
GRAND VICTORY MARCH,
BY J. G. KREDEL.

Price 30 cents; have just been issued by

HOFFMAN, HŒNE & CO.,
NO. 53 FIFTH STREET,
Agents for Decker's Pianos.

☞ Music sent by mail.
au17

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY.

The TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY is prepared to grant leases, on favorable terms, on the following properties in Venango county, viz:

WEST HICKORY,

Now acknowledged as the most promising oil territory in Venango county, in view of its partial development and the very valuable quality of oil produced. Also, on

DENNIS' RUN,

On which already there are two producing wells, one of 30 barrels per day and one of 60—the former but one-fourth of a mile from the Triumph Company's property, and is but 210 feet deep, flowing the best quality of lubricating oil. Also, on

BRANCH OF GORDON'S RUN,

On which several wells are now being bored. Also, on

Alderman Farm, Federal Creek, O.,

Immediately adjoining the land of the Federal Oil Company.

These lands are owned in fee by the Company, and liberal arrangements will be made with parties, upon agreement to prosecute the work energetically. Apply at the Company's office, 29 Wood street.

au16-1w WILLIAM MUSSELER, Secretary.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh je30-6m

WAREHOUSES FOR SALE.
The fine iron-front, three-story warehouse, 24x90 feet, No. 24 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Fleming Brothers; also, the warehouse, No. 120 Wood street, near Fifth, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett.

THOS. B. UPDEGRAFF,
Manchester Savings Bank.
au9 tf

LINCOLN AND WASHINGTON
MEDALS,
MOUNTED IN EIGHTEEN-KARAT GOLD,
Makes a beautiful
WATCH CHARM,
For sale by the agents,
DUNSEATH & CO.,
au12 56 FIFTH ST.

PRODUCE.—
50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Flaxseed;
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ja25 Nos. 190 and 192 Second street.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* forty cents.

WANTED—500 AGENTS TO CANvass for the "Life of Lincoln," by Dr. Holland, "Timothy Titcomb,"—the best subscription work of the day. Forty thousand subscribers already. Terms liberal. For territory apply personally or by letter to JOHN A. EMERY, General Agent, No. 239 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au12-3t

WANTED—A PAIR OF HORIZONTAL BLOWING CYLINDERS capable of making sufficient blast for twelve forge fires. Any person having a pair of such for sale, will please address in immediately, stating price, GEO. T. CORNOG, Superintendent South Mountain Iron Company, Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa. au12-10t

WANTED—HOUSE. WANTS TO rent a good, comfortable house, containing from four to eight rooms, with stable connected. Preferred situated in a quiet, clean street, Allegheny. Inquire Box 117, Pittsburgh Postoffice. au8-tf

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR Great National Work. The most complete authentic and reliable Life of Lincoln published. Address JONES, BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. jy28-d4w1m

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE EBERLE.

OPENING NIGHT
OF THE
New, Elegant and Commodious
TEMPLE OF THE DRAMA.
MOST BEAUTIFUL THEATRE
IN THE
UNITED STATES.
SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 19.

The performance will commence with the admirable play, in five acts, entitled,

Love's Sacrifice,
OR, THE RIVAL MERCHANTS:

With the following unequalled cast:

Mr. G. D. CHAPLIN, Mr. M. B. PIKE,
Mr. GEORGE KAMES, Mr. H. SWANLEY,
Mr. J. S. BONEY, Mr. J. W. SHANNON,
Mr. T. MORTON
Miss SWIFT, Mrs. LA FORREST,
Miss BLOOMER, Miss ANNIE EBERLE.

Star Spangled Banner, by the Company.

The performance will conclude with a favorite COMIC DRAMA, in which Miss Millie Sackett, J. O. Sefton, Bloomingdale, etc., will appear.

Seats can be secured at Hardin's Shoe Store. au17

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.
The Board of School Directors of Union township will meet at Tinkersville school house,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1865,

at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of the Principals at $45 per month. Applicants are requested to be present at the meeting.

GEO. MARSHALL, Secretary.
au16-td

NEW GOODS.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF

DELAINES,
DRESS GOODS,
FIGURED MERINOS,
WOOL DELAINES, all colors;
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
SHIRTING CHECKS,
BLACK AND WHITE SHIRTING FLANNEL,
BARRED COUNTRY FLANNEL,
WHITE FLANNEL,
RED FLANNEL,
YELLOW FLANNEL,
GREY TWILLED FLANNEL,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
SATINETTS,
CASSIMERES,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
KID GLOVES,
SHIRT FRONTS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
SKIRT BRAID,
SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.

Buying all our goods for CASH, and selling for the same, we are thus enabled to offer inducements both to

Wholesale and Retail Buyers,

Unsurpassed by any in the city, at

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
au17

STATIONERY.

SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.,

Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-ly

VISITING CARDS,
NOTE PAPERS,
ENVELOPES,
GOLD PENS and RUBBER PENCILS,
For sale at the Stationery Store of
W. S. HAVEN,
jy24 Corner Wood and Third streets.

MEMORANDUM,
TIME, CHECK,
RECEIPT, ORDER,
NOTE, DRAFT, and
DRAY BOOKS,
For sale at the Stationery Store of
W. S. HAVEN,
jy24 Corner Wood and Third streets.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Just opened at
EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET,
A full assortment of
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS,
ENGLISH and GERMAN SOCKS,
FINE SUSPENDERS,
LINEN and PAPER COLLARS,
SILK and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
PLAIN and FANCY TIES, etc., etc.
au5

HEAD NETS.
All the new styles of
MARIE STEWART, WATERFALL AND JENNY LIND HEAD NETS,
With Pearl, Jet and Gilt Beads, just received at
EATON'S, 17 FIFTH ST.
au5

AT EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET,
Just received, another large lot of those
Good Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,
AT
25 AND 30 CENTS EACH.
au5

ANTHRACITE COAL.
Persons wishing a supply of
ANTHRACITE COAL,
Can be supplied by applying to
WM. BINGHAM,
No. 368 Penn st., opposite P., F. W. & C. R. R. Depot.
Pittsburgh, August 14, 1865. au15-twood

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRALIC JACKS.
I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydralic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.

CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
jy19-T,T,3m 113 Third street.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK
OF
PITTSBURGH.
Capital paid in $1,000,000, with Privilege of $2,000,000.

Banking House Cor. First & Wood.

The Daily Commercial

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

A Visit to the Emerald Isle—The Quay and City of Queenstown—An Irish Welcome—From Queenstown to Cork—A Distinguishing American Mark—An Irish Jaunting Car—Cork and its People—A Ride to Blarney Castle.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CORK, IRELAND, 7th July, 1865.

We landed at Queenstown at daylight—which is 3½ A. M. in this region—and have been just two days in the Emerald Isle; but looking back, the charming hours, from their crowd of novel impressions and incidents, seem to have been days. The first impressions at Queenstown have been intensified at every step. The town is on a hillock overlooking Cork harbor—which is just large enough to give to the eye at the same moment all its beauty of bay and shipping, shores and buildings, making up a picture such as I have not seen equalled, and which probably is not equalled elsewhere in Ireland. As the tug which brought us from the steamer touched the quay, a horde of anxious porters rushed upon us—"I'll take your luggage, your honor;" "this way, your honor;" "get away wid ye, the gintleman tould me to take it;" "number six, your honor,"—were the sounds, while a confusion of fifty passengers, a hundred trunks, half a dozen custom-house officers, and twenty or thirty porters mingled together on the deck of the tug, made up the sights. Our baggage went ashore on the back of "bye" No. 6, and was deposited on a cart with a dozen more, and the heavy load was hauled away to the station by a donkey, say three feet high. There were several other carts loaded when we left the quay, but they had no donkey to them. We saw one of them reach the station with a man in the shafts, and another hauled by a man and a woman.

After the porters, the next words of welcome to Ireland were: "God Almighty bless you, me lady"—"God bless your honor"—"a shilling, your honor," and "God bless your honor," &c., from an old beggar woman in a black cloak and shawl. A few hundred yards further along, with her forehead laid upon the stone wall of the Yacht Club House, covered by a thin and tattered shawl—her body and soiled garments upon the pavement, laid another woman as she had evidently passed the night, in awful misery and shame. The beautiful harbor; the enduring and costly streets and walls; the solidly built houses; the grand Government storehouses and fortifications; the stately men-of-war, within a stone's throw; the scores of gracefully floating yachts, were as nothing—and we could think only of the human misery of which this was the type, and feel intuitively that it illustrated the island—misery and wretchedness for the many—comfort and grandeur, for the few.

The gates of the station yard were opened for the donkey, but the elderly official, with the battered stove-pipe hat, and swallow-tailed black coat with high collar, closed it rudely in our faces. "My ordhers are to kape all out till the thrain goes."

"When is that?"

"Six o'clock, an ye may go to the hotel."

"Surely you will not keep the sick lady standing in the street."

"Well, sir, that's an exceptionary occasion if she's sick," and we were admitted to the yard. Soon a large party of Americans came to the gate also. The old chap clambered to the top that he might palaver with them, but refused to open until another load of baggage came, when the gate being opened, our American friends, under cover of a general melee, came in also. It is clear there "is no resisting the Yankees, but the rabble of beggars and "boys" kept out with much mutual clamor and vociferation, but with great success.

The ride from Queenstown to Cork is wonderfully beautiful. The railway skirts the Lee river, and much of the distance is in turn skirted by a wagon road, smooth as a slab pavement, and walled with low, moss-covered cut-stone, from six to twelve feet in height. At considerable intervals the walls are broken by handsome entrance gates and porters' lodges, letting the residences of the gentry mostly hidden by the trees. We reached Cork at seven in the in the morning, passing by Father Matthew's monumental statue, and the unfinished church erected by him, on our way to the hotel. As is usual in this country, we found no parlor, and were ushered into the coffee room until a chamber was prepared. The view of the principal streets after breakfast afforded ample entertainment. Everybody seemed to know us as strangers; first look, then laugh, then point, and then immediately at our feet, and many turning to gaze at us as we passed. We soon discovered that by squatting food booths they knew us to be Americans, and feel peculiar satisfaction ever since in the fact that my toes are very square.

The streets of Cork abound in beggars. All the women of the lower classes—even the beggars—wear black cloaks with hoods. The vehicles in the streets are as odd-looking as the people. The bodies of the heavy carts are hung below the centre of the wheels, looking as if upper-side down. Two-horse vehicles are rare, but the omnibuses have three horses abreast. The most numerous light vehicles are jaunting cars, and these are peculiar to the South of Ireland. The car has two wheels, so low that there is a seat over each wheel parallel with its track; it holds four and the driver; the passengers sit two on each side, back to back, facing the road side, the feet hanging over the outside of the wheels. The driver sits on an elevated seat just behind the horse. We took a jaunting car to see the town. The driver was typical of his kind, and said he was "intinding to be an American himself." I asked the purpose of a handsome and costly structure which we were passing—"Thim's public schools, sur. The Government built them lately. The Government's very good to us, sur." Then, after a pause, he drily added, "The Government builds thim and makes us pay the loss, sur, in the taxes."

We took a different style of vehicle in the afternoon to ride out to Blarney Castle, but we had the same sort of a driver—"Thim's the artillery barrack over beyant on the hill, where they kape all the artillery and ammunition for this part of Ireland, sur."

"Artillery? what's the need of artillery? there is no one to hurt you here, is there?"

"Well sur, the throuble is we're a sort o' divided party, and the English thinks there might be riots and the likes."

I asked him what was the proportion of Roman Catholics and Protestants in Cork. "Well, sur," said he, "there's about *three-thirds* Catholic and *one-fourth* Protheestant." He also was saving money to go to "Amerikey."

We had a charming ride to Blarney Castle, the road going out for six miles being walled in by the enclosures of the rich, the walls themselves being made beautiful by their covering of ivy, and surmounted by hedge. The return road was through a comparatively barren, rocky, heathen country, divided into small enclosures by low, bare walls. There was not a tree to be seen, but in each enclosure there was planted a stone two or three feet high for the cattle to rub themselves on. The miserable hovels of the natives abound, with the usual manure pile at the door, and the usual complement of pigs, chickens and children, within. Blarney Castle is a square tower of the fifteenth century, well preserved in shape, but the living part in ruins, and the whole picturesquely covered with ivy. There is a romantic garden attached,

"Down by the purling
Of sweet silent streams,"

And here also is the Blarney Stone.

"There is a stone there
That whoever kisses
Oh! he never misses
To grow eloquent.

'Tis he may clamber
To my lady's chamber,
Or become a member
Of Parliament."

I declined to kiss the blarney stone, assuring the old woman of the place that in America all our stones are blarney stones. "Och, shure, and that's the raison all the young men and wimmen are goin' over till ye's." And I gave her a shilling.

To-morrow morning we go to the Lakes of Killarney.

Your friend, B.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **FOR MORE THAN TWENTY** YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only **75 cents**, each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies its application.

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Letter from Mr. Barnum.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1865.

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The safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire.

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Successor to
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Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
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100 EMPTY IRON BARRELS—For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
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OF

Steamboats, Wharfboats, Barges,

AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July **29, 1865.**

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STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES

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At Cincinnati, Ohio, until Monday, August 28th, 12 M.

For the sternwheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered **140** tons.

Sternwheel steamboat General Meigs, registered **75** tons.

Sternwheel steamboat General Crook, formerly R. C. Levi, registered **131** tons.

And two (**2**) wharf

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

JNO. D. BAILEY, Pres't. | JOHN SCOTT, Jr., V. P
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS AUG. 16, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20's, old		106 00
United States 7-30's, 3d issue		99 75
United States 10-40's		96 00
Gold	1 38	
Pittsburgh Fives	90 00	
Connellsville 6's	80 00	
Steubenville Scrip, contractors		50
Pittsburgh & Steubenville RR		6 00
Fourth National Bank	108 00	
Iron City National	80 00	
Mechanics National		81 00
Merchants' and Manufrs' National	54 50	
Third National	120 00	
Columbia		26 50
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh		65
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh — scrip		95
Central Bank		90
Merchants'		40
McAboy		00
Oil Bank		10 00
Ohio Valley		80
Paxton		2 50
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run		1 10
Ritchie		60
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run		45
Mingo Coal		12 50
La Belle Oil		63
Whitely Creek		3 00
Phœnix		1 05
Macksburgh		2 25

REPORTS OF SALES, AUGUST 15.

50 shares Columbia $26 25
100 do do 25 50
100 do do 25 00

WEDNESDAY, August 16—P. M.

The stock market here has been kept up for the last few days by the activity in Columbia Oil Stock. It has been on the decline since last Saturday until today. It seems to have partially recovered from the bear movement, and it is now firm at $26 50 to 27 00. It did not rest long at $25, from the fact that there were heavy orders to purchase at that figure, and the sharp demand for it at $25 caused it to go up, and it is now somewhat on the ascendancy.

—Our local money market is working tight. The banks have to take care of the manufacturers whose works are idle, and with a great deal of paper maturing it keeps close the discount line and makes money at daily stringent. With our private bankers money matters are very active and good paper is not turned away.

—The leading Petroleum stocks in New York are on the decline. United States to-day is quoted at $23 21; Webster, $2 15—a heavy fall—and Pithole Creek, $6 25. The late astounding frauds and failures have a discouraging effect on the market generally.

—In New York, the bank statement shows a continued decline in the loanable resources of the banks, the deposits being $2,569,489 less than last week, a very much less decrease, however, than that of either of the three last weeks. The loans show a reduction of $1,681,451 as a natural consequence of the continued decline in deposits.

The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

	Last week.	This week.		
Capital	$14,442,350	$14,442,350		
Loans	53,367,695	54,529,718	Inc.	$162,023
Specie	1,154,015	1,153,931	Dec.	84
Legal Tenders	21,214,406	20,848,048	Dec.	374,418
Deposits	47,787,109	44,961,743	Dec.	2,720,417
Circulation	6,350,062	6,089,217	Inc.	2,355

With the exception of a heavy decrease in the deposit line the bank statement of averages during the past week is not materially changed. The loss of deposits amounts to $2,720,417, and of legal tenders to $374,418. Circulation is the only item in which there was an increase.

—In answer to certain inquiries, made of the United States Controller of the Currency, relative to the proportion of National banking capital allowed to the various States, and especially with regard to the published statement that no more charters would be issued to Pennsylvania, that officer answers that the act of March, 1865, provided that $150,000,000 of the amount of circulation contemplated by said act, should be apportioned to the different States, according to representative population, and $150,000,000 according to existing banking capital, resources and business of the several states. The amount allotted to New York upon representative population is $16,538,500; to Pennsylvania, $13,882,500; to Ohio, $11,173,500. Upon existing banking capital resources, business, &c., to New York, $4,525,000; to Pennsylvania, $12,545,000; to Ohio, $6,450,000; giving an aggregate, under the apportionment, to New York or $73,413,000; to Pennsylvania, $68,227,500, and to Ohio, $67,623,500. Another amendment provides that State banks having a capital not less than $7,000 should have the right of conversion to the national system of organizations, on and after July 1, 1865. Accordingly, State banks were allowed to accept the provisions of the national currency act up to that date. The result has been to give to New York $74,073,632, Pennsylvania $60,368,996, and Ohio $18,367,500, which is an excess in New York of $19,600,132, in Pennsylvania, of $13,830,196, and in Ohio of $844,000. These figures are made from the books, as they stood on the last day, having in New York exceeded her apportionment by over thirteen millions, is not qualified to receive any additional sum, and the entire amount of national currency provided for in the law will be absorbed by banks already organized, or which have received authority to organize, it is now impossible to consider new applications.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Thursday, August 17, 1865.

BUSINESS.—There was a fair demand for most of the leading articles. As a general thing prices were unchanged. The receipts of produce are steadily increasing. The market at present contains an ample supply. Prices have undergone no change within the past ten days. The weather was pleasant for the season, warm during the day, but cool nights and mornings. Flour has again resumed its position as the leading article. The late advance has been sustained, notwithstanding the increased receipts. The demand for export is increasing. The sales were not large. Grain—The demand is steadily increasing, with a liberal amount of transactions. Oats are in brisk demand at advanced rates. The receipts are beginning to come forward with more freedom. The river receipts yesterday exceed 1,000 sacks. The receipts by rail were also large. The present figures will no doubt cause holders to forward their supplies to market. Whisky was in fair demand, with moderate sales. Buyers did not manifest so much anxiety to operate as they did last week. Whilst there was no decline in figures, appearances indicate that prices had reached the top. Bacon was steady but not very active. Buyers take hold very sparingly, purchasing only small parcels to meet the present wants. The figures are too steep to do otherwise. The supply in the market is not large. This, as a matter of course, increases the confidence of those who have the article for sale. Groceries were steady, with a moderate amount of transactions; the supply in the market was ample for present purposes. On the landing business was very active; freights were scarce to all points. This season is the dullest portion of the year; boats, however, by waiting their turn are enabled to pick up a paying trip. The Kenton will take an early start for St. Louis this morning; she has all the freight she can manage. She will be followed by the Lorena, which is receiving for that port. The Forest City came in from Parkersburg with a trip. She returned at noon for that port. The Pilgrim is loading for Cincinnati; she is announced for this day. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

WHISKY.—The market was steady with a fair local demand: among the sales were 30 bbls Old Rye at $2 50 per gallon; 20 do old @ $2 60@2 70 per gallon; sales City in small parcels at 46@47c.

EGGS.—The sales yesterday were at a variety of prices; a lot of 18 bbls selected and repacked, sold at 18c; other sales were made at 14@16c.

LARD.—Market steady but not very active; prime leaf was held at 24c; other sorts were made in country at 22c. The supply on the market is not large.

BUTTER.—The demand continues to increase. A good fresh article would command attention. Sales of 6 packages packed at 18@19c; 4 do choice 21@22c.

CHEESE.—The excitement that has prevailed in regard to this article for some days, has increased the receipts. The daily sales were large for this market. There seems to be a wide difference in the quality of Oats, as the sales will exhibit. We note as follows: 500 bushels old, from store, at 60c; 900 do, new, from store, at 60c. A choice lot of 2,000 bushels, old, brought 65c. Sales of 2,800 bushels new, from store, at 55c; 120 baskets do do, from car. The demand seems to have fallen off. The sales were limited as follows: 100 bushels shelled, from store, at 85c; 1 car damaged at 90c. Other small sales were made at those ranges. Wheat—The demand was not so brisk. Sales of 500 bushels Milwaukie Club at $1 75; 1 car Ohio, a prime article, at $1 80 per bushel.

BRAN.—The market was unchanged. Sales 8 tons at $1 90 per ton.

FLOUR.—The receipts were larger. Sales of 20 bushels at $4 per bushel.

PEACHES.—The cry is still they come. The demand for this article was liberal. Sales 50 bxs at $3 50@4; 102 bxs in lots at $3 75@4 00@4 50.

POTATOES.—Prices have further declined. We note sales of 10 bush at 40c ₱ bush.

HAY.—The receipts were good so large as the previous day. Sales of 15 loads at scales at $15@18 ₱ ton, according to quality.

FLOUR.—The market was steady with a good demand for home purposes. Prices ruled about the same as the previous day. The receipts are on the increase, but not in sufficient quantities to have any effect on the market. Among the sales were the following: Extra Flour—200 bbls spring wheat at $9 20 do choice, $8 70; 25 bbls star, from winter wheat, $10 25; 100 bbls Buckeye brand, in lots, $10; 90 bbls do, the terms were usual.

TALLOW.—Market not very active. Sales 3 bxs at 10c.

ASHES.—The only inquiry was for Pearls, with sales of 3 tons at 8½c.

LARD.—The lead was in fair demand. We note sales of 250 pkgs Galena at 26 75@0 28 cwt.

CHEESE.—The market remains steady, with a fair amount of sales to the trade at the following prices, viz: 25 bxs of Western Reserve, 16@16c; 30 do Goshen, 18@19c; 25 do Hamburg, 16@17c.

BACON.—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article, the demand being principally confined to lots for home purposes, at the following: Shoulders, 17½@17¾c; sides, ribbed, 24@24½c; plain hams, 24@24½c; sugar cured hams, 29@29½c.

GROCERIES.—The market was steady, with a good demand for home purposes. As prices have undergone no change, we omit figures.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

August 15.—There was an active, steady and firm market this morning, with sales of 11 hhds stems at $2 25; 3 hhds scraps 1 20@1 80; 20 hhds damaged and green logs from 4 00 to 6 00; 15 hhds factory 5 00 to 6 00; 31 hhds planters 7 00 to 8 00; 23 hhds common shipping leaf 9 00 to 12 12; 8 hhds medium do from 13 50 to 16; 2 hhds good and fine do 17 50@18 25; 19 hhds common 16 to 23 50; 3 hhds medium 25 25 to 28 50; 3 hhds good and fine do 47 50; 1 hhd fine at 85; also 9 boxes. Bids on 21 hhds were rejected.

Oils at Cincinnati.

August 15.—Oil.—There has been an active demand for Linseed, chiefly speculative, based on the discouraging reports from the new crop of seed, which is said to have been seriously injured by the wet weather. Sales at prices advanced to $1 35, and in many cases stocks were withdrawn at the close, in anticipation of still higher prices. Lard is held at 2c nominal for No. 1, and firm, but the demand is light. Refined Petroleum is steady at 66@70c for refined in bond.

Coal at Cincinnati.

August 15.—Coal—A fair amount of Ohio river has been received during the week, and sold at 14 to 16c ₱ bushel, afloat. There is no Youghiogheny arriving, and but a limited amount at the river unsold. It is held at 18c afloat. The retail rates, delivered to consumers, are 20@22c for Ohio river, and 23@24c for Youghiogheny.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Thursday, August 17, 1865.

The oil market continues to move along slowly; the demand was not very extensive for any descriptions. The river to Oil City remains too low for navigable purposes for steamers. The flats, keels and largest have things their own way. Freights were plenty both ways at fair prices. Extensive preparations are making for the fall trade. On the Allegheny several new passenger and tow boats will be introduced, besides other boats are receiving extensive alterations and improvements, so that in the fall the "Allegheny fleet" will present a splendid appearance. So far as regards prices we have but few changes to notice. The lowest point of the week was reached for Crude was 17½c, without packages, for 42 gravity. The principal demand was for heavy oil; one parcel of 36 gravity, sold at 21½c ₱ gallon, without packages; the sales were in small parcels to suit the wants of purchasers. The demand for export has fallen off. Refined oil—The sales were not large, the supply in the market being moderate. Among the sales were one parcel of 125 barrels bonded, sold for the Bremen market, at 43c, on the spot. This is the first sale we have reported for that market. The ruling prices were: Free, at 64@65c; and bonded, at 45@44c, according to the favor of the brand. Benzole steady, but unchanged; bended, 36c; free, 38c ₱ gallon. Tar—Prices have settled down to $5 ₱ bbl, with sales.

CRUDE.—The sales made were at a variety of prices, according to the gravity, as will be perceived by the following sales, viz: 100 bbls, 36 gravity, 21½c, packages returned; 140 bbls, 35 gravity, 21c, same conditions; 100 bbls' a good article, 19c; 400 bbls do, 19c, packages returned; 170 bbls, 42 gravity, 17½c, without packages; 200 bbls, free on board, 23c, packages included; 182@400 bbls, 19c without packages.

REFINED OIL.—The demand was confined to small parcels at prices given below. Sales 50 bbls, free, 55c, on the spot; 100 do, 64@65c. There was no demand for export. Sales 125 bbls bonded, to go to Bremen, at 43c. That seemed to be the ruling figures. It was offered for Philadelphia delivery at 51½c.

BENZOLE.—Not very active. Sales 150 bbls, bonded at 35c; 50 do, same figures.

TAR.—We note a sale of 100 bbls. for the Boston market at $5 00 per bbl.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Jno Gallagher	200	Jno. Black 27
R. Rea, Jr	25	Fisher Bro 770
McKelvey	209	J. Benn 352
J. T. Stockdale	34	Cook & Homer 13
J. W. Ellis	142	Brewer, Burke, & Co 115
W. H. Byram	69	
	2,249	

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

North American Oil Company, 197 bbls. Refined for Philadelphia.
Lorenco Oil Company, 332 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Globe Oil Company, 112 bbls. refined, for Point Brase.
W. H. Byram, 53 bbls. refined, for Boston.
Standard Oil Company, 516 bbls. refined for Philadelphia.
J. Rogers & Company 58 bbls. refined for Philadelphia.
Forsythe, Bro. & Company, 113 bbls. refined for Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

August 15.—About 1,800 head of cattle were received and sold at the Avenue yards this week, an increase of 150 head over last Monday. The market was brisk, and prices 50 cents higher. Extra sold at 12@13c for common and fair; 11@12c for good, and 10@11c ₱ lb for prime, including a few extra quality taken at the latter rate. The offerings were fairly disposed of. The following are the principal sales:

27 Penn'a, B. C. Baldwin, at $12@15.
134 Western, Shoemaker & Mitchell, at $12@14.
60 Western, Dry foss & Dry foss, 11@12½.
28 Penn'a, H. Chain, $14@15.
75 Penn'a, Martin Fuller & Co., $15@16½.
40 Lancaster county, P. Hathaway, $14@15½.
85 Ohio, Chevaller co., D. McFillen, $13½@15½.
120 Western, Tilman & Buchman, $15@16.
19 Western, J. Rittenbaugh, gross, $7½@8¼.
100 Jacob Mouldin, at $13@15.
46 Penn'a, E. McFillen, $15@16.
16 Tilman & Co., $13½@15½.
120 Penn'a and Ohio, Mooney & Smith, $15½@16½.
58 Western, L. Frank, $12@14.

Cows—About 100 head were offered and sold at $25@53 each, for springers, and $30@75 for new and calf, as to quality.

Hogs—About 1,800 head arrived, mostly at Glass Union Yard, and all sold at $15@16 50 the 100 lbs net, as to condition, prices showing no change.

Sheep were rather better and the offerings comparatively light, reaching 6,000 head, all of which were taken at 6@7c ₱ lb gross. Lambs sold at 8½@9 ₱ head, as to quality.

Chicago Iron and Nail Market.

August 15.—Nails—The market has ruled active throughout, at an advance towards the close of 25c per keg on all qualities. We also note a firmer feeling and a slight advance in the market at Pittsburgh. We quote:

40d to 50d, per keg	$5 50	3d per keg	7 90
20d per keg	5 75	2d fine bled per keg	8 00
6d per keg	6 00	Cut spikes per keg	8 00
4d per keg	9 25	Clinch, per keg	8 00

IRON.—Quiet so far as prices are concerned, there is no decided change, but the demand was better, and the general market rules firmer, and towards the close, under advices of a firmer finance ring, higher rates have had an upward tendency. We quote:

Common bars	6	@	6
Horse shoe iron	7	@	8
Common sheet iron	7	@	8½
Sheet iron, Juniata	9	@	10½
Sheet iron Juniata	10	@	11
Norway iron	10	@	11
Plow steel, German	13	@	15
Plow steel, cast	14	@	15
Plow and sleigh steel, English	12	@	15
Tool cast steel ordinary sizes	19	@	28
" American	25	@	30
Blister steel	20	@	22
Horse shoe, No. 1@6	15	@	17
" " Am. 1st quality ₱ bell	16	@	18
" " ₱ sheet	16	@	18
" " 2d quality ₱ bell	14	@	16
" " ₱ sheet	14	@	16

Cincinnati Iron and Nail Market.

Iron—There has been an active demand all the week for No. 1 hot blast pig at $48, but holders generally asked $50 and refused to sell at that quotation. Nailing 1. No. 1 is firm at $4 00@4 25. In cold blast there has been only a moderate business done. It is held at $50@60. Rolling iron is in good demand and steady. Horse shoes are quoted 6½@7c for Shoonberger's extra.

Nails—The nail trade is in good demand, but as yet no advance has taken place in prices. The iron manufacturers are now in convention in Pittsburgh, and it seems to be the impression that they will put up prices, and if there is but little disposition to sell. We quote:

10 to 60d	$5	@	5 25
4 to 6d	5	@	5 25
6 to 7d	5	@	5 50
4 to 5d	5	@	5 75
3d	6	@	6 50
2d	7	@	7 50
3d, fine bleed	7	@	7 50
2d do	8	@	8 50
Cut Spikes	9	@	9 50

Detroit Iron and Nail Market.

August 14—Iron.—Boller, hammered 16½; American sheet, 18 to 24, 7½; American Russia sheet, 24; American common bar iron, 5@5½; English iron, 5@5½; Sweedish: Massilon, net, 4750; Lake Superior pig, net, 47 50; Scotch pig, net, 47 50; Nail rods, ₱ lb, 10½@12; Boiler, round, 8c.

Nails—Prices steady, 10, $5 75; 8, $6 25; 6, $6 25; 4, $6 50; 3, $7 00—cut spike, $6 00; clinch nails, $8 00, net cash.

Detroit Lumber Market.

August 15.—The lumber trade is in a healthy condition, the local demand being active, and in the heavy manufacturing districts business is moving off rapidly. The retail quotations at our city yards are as follows:

First clear ₱ M	$40 00@
Second clear ₱ M	35 00@
Third clear ₱ M	30 00@
Flooring, dressed, 1st clear	40 00@
do do 2d clear	35 00@
do do common	28 00@28 00
Dressed Siding, 1st clear	24 00@
do do 2d clear	22 00@
do do common	20 00@
Barn Boards	18 00@18 00
Joists and Scantling	16 00@
Scantling	17 00@
Lath ₱ 1,000 pcs	2 50@
Shaved Shingles, A 1	6 00@
Sawed Shingles, A 1	6 25@6 00
Shingles, 16-inch	5 50@
Shingles, common	3 00@4 00
White Cedar Posts	20@ 30

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

August 15.—No material change has taken place in the market since our last. There is nothing doing in the wholesale way, and but very little in the retail. Prices, however, have undergone no change, and we continue to quote as follows:

Clear pine lumber, per 1,000 feet	$65 00@70 00
First common, " "	52 00@55 00
Second " "	40 00@45 00
Third " "	30 00@35 00
Hemlock boards, set, and joist per 1,000 feet	25 00@27 50
Poplar boards, joists, scantling and timber, per 1,000 feet	27 50@30 00
Pine joists, scantling and timber per 1,000 ft	37 50@40 00
First common flooring	52 50@55 00
Second " "	32 50@35 00
A 1 shaved shingles, 18 inches	9 00@ 9 50
A 1 sawed shingles, 18 inches	8 00@ 8 50
A 1 shaved shingles, 16 inches	8 00@ 8 50
A 1 sawed shingles, 16 inches	7 00@ 7 50
Cedar and locust fence posts, each	7 50@ 8 00

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

August 15.—Sales 15 hhds viz: 14 hhds Kentucky leaf logs and trash—4 at $1 50@4 75, 3 at 5 00@5 25, 2 at 5 00@5 25, 2 at 9 00@9 25, 3 at 10 50. 1 hhd medium Virginia at 18 75. Receipts light.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 16.—Wheat 2@4c lower; sales old amber at Milliken at $1 82; new, $1 72; old No. 1 red Wabash, $1 80. Corn steady; sales at 75c. Oats steady; sales at 46c.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Parkersburg.

PER FOREST CITY.—Owner, 5 bales merchandise; McDonald & Arbuckle, 200 bdls paper; Graff, Bennett & Co., 4 pkgs; owner, 2,500 shakes; W. Beck, 4 pkgs; Hadley & Co, 82 chairs; A. Milliken, 126 do; W. Orr & Son, 74 do; Parkersburg Bank, 1 do; 41 bnths tobacco; J. Wilkins, 434 oil barrels; W. Britton, 20 empty barrels; Hitchcock, McCreary & Co, 920 sks oats; Clarke & Co, 6 sks wool; W. Britton, 30 bbls apples; R. H. King, 15 sks feathers.

Parkersburg.

PER FOREST CITY.—Stein & Bro, 5 bales wadding; M'Donald & Arbuckle, 200 bdls paper; Graff, Bennett & Co, 4 pkgs; Wm Smith, 3 bxs axes; John Wanderick, 2,500 staves; Wm P Beck, 4 pkgs; Hadly & Co, 82 chairs; A Milliken, 126 chairs; W Orr & Son, 54 chairs; owner, 1 pkge; owner, 2,500 shakes; W Britton, 20 bnths tobacco; J Wilkins, 434 empty oil barrels; Wm Britton, 2 hf bbls ale; Patterson & Ammon, 6 bdls sheep pelts; W H Garard, 2 pkgs; W H Boggs, 4 bbls gum; J Grant, 3 bbls tar; R H King 15 bxgs tobacco; Childs & Semple, 9 bags wool; Wm Brown, 20 bbls apples; B L Fahnestock, 2 bxs soda; J Stickel, 1 box tobacco; Hitchcock & M'Creery, 920 sacks oats; Clarke & Co, 45 sacks wool.

PER LEONIDAS—C Quigley, 240 empty oil bbls; Clark & Co 2 hhd tobacco; J A Mazurie, 2 bxs leaf tobacco, 4 samples, 2 bxs tobacco, 1 bx samples; L H Voigt, 24 sks buckwheat flour, 2 sks bags; Armstrong & Bro, 2 bales corks; J A Mazurie, 1 tobacco finisher, 1 box, 7 blocks; A H Childs & Co, 2 bales cotton; J Murphy, 4 bxs leaf tobacco, 1 hhd do; R Dalzell & Co, 25 bxs soap; S Edwards & Co, 4 bbls feathers; C Hunsicker & Son, 8 esks culinare; Marshall, Fulton & Co, 57 bales hemp; H Gerwig & Co, 54 do; Bissell & Co, 1 cook stove.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per P. F. W. & C. Railroad—

Wm. Sumner, 25 sewing machines; J. Stewart, 4 bbls flour, 2 bbls whisky; Sellers & Co, 57 do oats; Seegmyer & Vosgamp, 3 sks flax seed, 22 do potatoes; T. Shunk, 30 sks oats; Blumberger & Co, 1 case candy; J. J. Ralyea, 1 car stoves; Carrol & Snyder, 1 car fire brick; J. Kerr & Glover, 1 do fire brick; Reiter & Co, 6 bbls steel; Lindsey, Owens & Co, 2 bbls whisky; Hamilton & Kloss, 10 bbls lard oil; W. McCutchen, 5 bxs soap; J. A. McFuire, 59 bxs tobacco; 1 bx cigars; Wm. Lenhart, 10 bbls flour; E. H. Myers & Co, 10 fierces lard; C. Schmidt, 2 bxs hams; Balsley & VanGorder, 7 bbls apples; D. Wallace, 1 car corn in bulk; T. C. Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; Culin & Shepard, 400 do; J. S. Leggett & Co, 150 sks wheat; Hall & Speer, 1 patn plow Assmy; Major A. S. M. Morgan, 2,820 bxs ammunition; S. Bradley & Son, 28 sks wool.

Imports Per Allegheny Valley R. R.—

J C McKee, 13 sks oats; John Prager, 25 bdls hides; Adams & Co, 10 bdls do; Wm. Sampson & Armstrong, 21 sks corn; M. Downell, 19 sks wool; J Stone 28 sks oats; Mall & Wilson, 12 sks rags; J Kennedy, 13 sks oats; Childs & Semple, 15 sks wool; E. Hudson, 2 sks butter; Union Oil Co, 12 bbls refined oil; John Gracie & Co, 1 bbl bbls do; Kep & Lockhart, 2 cars salt; Jacob Miller, 21 sks oats.

Imports per Cleveland & Pitts R. R.—

Culp & Shepard, 900 bush wheat, 8 bbls flour; J S Leggett & Co, 1377 do, J McKee & Bro, 13 sacks Pearlash; Wm Hasslagh, 12 half bbls. fish; Wm Noble, 350 bush wheat; R P Kennedy & Bro., 108 do; James Johnson, 63 sks oats; T C Jenkins, 4 bags lard; R & A C Duncan, 10 bbls flour; Col. R H D Whitely, 270 sks ammunition.

New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, August 16,

STOCKS.

The stock market is calmer, after yesterday's excitement, than might be expected. There is, however, an under-feeling of caution which betokens a fear that the storm may not yet be past. The chief questions of interest are as to the amount of forged gold certificates actually afloat, and kind of settlement likely to be made by Ketchum, Son & Co. The stock market was excited and sales were very heavy throughout the list, principally regular. A strong effort was made to support prices of some of the stocks by bull cliques interested in them. After the last board there was a decline on the street, but the market afterwards improved again. The bears have been covering their contracts to a considerable extent, and other parties purchased for quick time. The market lacks any organized bull combination to sustain prices permanently, and confidence is not yet entirely restored. Government securities are without material change. The National Banks are paying seven-thirty coupons. Bank and private lenders show great caution in lending, and at the same time appear generally to appreciate the importance of caution in calling in loans, but they should produce an unnecessary panic.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Are quiet, with small sales at the following rates:—Bullion, 84; Excelsior, 140; Tack, 40; Webster, 200; Pithole Creek, 680; Oceanic, 130; Oil Creek, 350; United States, 24 00.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

Only moderately active, but prices are without any change. Crude, 22½@23c; refined, in bond, 32½@33, and ditto, free, 72@73c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—The market ruled to-day with but few slight changes from yesterday's quotations. St. Nicholas, 1¾; Maple Shade, 8; Curtin, 3¾; Imlay, 1¾; Excelsior, 3; McClintock, 1¾; Excelsior, 5½; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 1¾; Corniplanter, 1¾.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Gold rather stronger with very little speculative movement, but the demand for customs is larger; the price tends up rapid. Gold clocks of Ketchum, Son & Co., have been sold, but with no appreciable effect on the market. The quotations opened at 141, fell to 141¾, and rose again to 142.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Money firm and active at 7 per cent. on call loans. Sterling exchange steadier at 168 gold for first class bills. American gold firmer, opening at 142, declining to 141¾, and closing at 142 1-6. Rock Island, 105; Chicago & Alton, 91; do preferred, 99¾; Illinois Central scrip, 119½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 66¾; new, 70½; Toledo, 100; Cleveland, 90¾; Erie, 80¾; Reading, 103¾; Hudson, 107; Quicksilver, 56; Cumberland, 39½; Atlantic Steamship Company, 125; 6's of '81, registered, 106¾; 6's of '81, coupon, 106; Treasury notes, 7.30's, 98¾; one year's certificates, 97¾; Ohio & Mississippi certificates, 23½; gold, 57¾.

NEW YORK, August 16.—After the board, Erie rose to 77¾; N. Y. Central 88; Hudson 104; Reading 100; Michigan Southern 69½; Pittsburgh 64; Northwestern 26¾; do preferred 39¾; Rock Island 105; Fort Wayne 62½; O. and M. Central 23. At the afternoon open board, the market was better. Erie sold at 79; Hudson 105¾; Reading 100¾; Michigan Southern 71; Pittsburgh 65¼; Rock Island 104½; later, Erie sold at 80.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Exchange—Central 93¾, Erie 80¾, Hudson 105¾, Reading 102, Michigan Central 91, Michigan Southern 71¾, Rock Island 104¾, Pittsburgh 65¼, Fort Wayne 62¾, Illinois Central 93¾, Cleveland & Pittsburgh 66¾, Ohio Certificates 24, Quicksilver 55¾. Market steady.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The market is only moderately active, but prices are without change. Crude, 22½@23c; refined in bond, 32½@33c; refined free, 72@73c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Cotton heavy, declining to 42½@44c for middling. Flour better and closing lower and more active. The sales are 16,000 bbls. State at 8 60 to 9 50 for superior. Western: $8 75@7 15 for common to medium extra; $8 20@8 80 for common to good shipping brands extra; $8 90@9 50 for trade brands; $9 55@10 50 for family and fancy. Southern: $9 75@10 50 for common to good do; $10 50@12 50 for superfine. Canada: $9 00@11 00 for common to good extra. Wheat fairly firm for prime old, but new dull and heavy, resulting in a decline of 1@2c per bushel; inferior quality sold at 70c. Oats very dull at 88@90c; receipts exceed the demand. Rye quiet. Barley dull and heavy; demand in the afternoon, and 350 bbls were sold at $2 15. Provisions dull; 200 bbls country mess pork sold at $20 00, cash. No sales of beef or bulk meats, and prices are nominal. Good lard, 24½.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, August 16.—Flour in good demand. Wheat quiet; No. 1 $1 40 and Milwaukie club $1 33. Corn dull; No. 1 at 76c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley in fair demand; sales of 5,000 bushels at 90c. Canal freights dull; 4c for wheat, 4½c for corn, 5c to New York. Lake imports, 250 bbls flour. The amount of freight engaged for Lake shipment is 1 Buck, 4 barges; Buffalo and Oswego, yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 1,115 bbls flour, 845,000 bush wheat, 1,567 do barley, 350,000 bush oats, 40,000 bush barley, 40,000 bush rye.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—Cotton is dull at 38c for middling. Flour is dull, with a downward tendency at $8 75@9 75 for superfine. Corn in steady demand and unchanged. Oats 46@48c for new; 50@53 for old. Rye declining at 90c@$1. Barley dull. Corn whiskey and shucs are quoted 65@67c for Shoonberger's extra.

Hemp—No change in demand, but as yet no advance has taken place in prices. The iron manufacturers are now in convention in Pittsburgh, and it seems to be the impression that they will put up prices, and if there is but little disposition to sell. We quote:

10 to 60d	$5	@	5 25
4 to 6d	5	@	5 25
6 to 7d	5	@	5 50
4 to 5d	5	@	5 75
3d	6	@	6 50
2d	7	@	7 50
3d, fine bleed	7	@	7 50
2d do	8	@	8 50
Cut Spikes	9	@	9 50

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 16.—Flour steady. Wheat active at 97 50@97 75 for No. 1, and closing at the inside price; $1 47 for No. 2. Corn steady at 62@62½c; 66@66¾c for No. 2. Oats dull at 47c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Receipts of flour, 3,000 bbls; corn, 3,000 bushels of corn, 5,500 bushels wheat, 8,800 bushels of corn, 1,100 bushels of wheat. Shipments of flour, 8,700 bbls; wheat, 9,900 bushels; corn, 13,000 bushels.

Milwaukie Market.

MILWAUKIE, August 16.—Flour active. Wheat steady, at $1 24@1 25. Oats and barley dull. Freights nominal, at 4c on wheat to Buffalo. Receipts of 900 bbls flour and 11,000 bushels wheat. Shipments of 2,500 bbls flour and 27,000 bushels wheat.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 16.—Flour scarce and wanted, and price firm; spring $8 75@7 50; amber winter, $8 00@8 50; white Canada, $8 62½@9 00; white western, $9 00@9 50; choice do, $9 75@10 00. Corn in active demand, at 80c@$1 for mixed. Oats firm at 50c. Rye nominal, at 86c. Whisky firm at $2 15. Pork $32. Canal freights dull; to New York 14c; corn 12c; oats 8c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Petroleum firm at 30@32½c for crude, 62½@65c for refined in bond, and 72@75c for refined free. Flour dull at $7 75@8 25. Wheat dull and declined 3@5c. Corn dull at 78c. Whisky steady at $2 25@2 28.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

CINCINNATI, August 16.—There was a very restless feeling in the provision market to-day. No bids were made, but parties seemed to have sold at $20, and refused to sell at the same figure. Lard is offered at 23½c, but finds no buyers. Bulk shoulders are down to 14½c, loose, and have been offered at 15c, packed. Bulk rib sides were to be had at 16c, packed, and clear at 16¾c, loose. Bacon shoulders are quoted at 18½c, with sales of a few sides at 16¾c and clear sides at 19c, though it must be remarked that the indisposition to trade makes fair quotations nearly impracticable. Small sales of plain hams, canvassed and packed, was made at 22½c, though 23@23½c is asked for them. Sugar-cured are held at 26@26½c, mainly because of the scarcity of good assorted lots, the figures named they are treated as a decided luxury.

Iron and Nails at Louisville.

August 16.—Pig Iron.—The market has been active, with an advance fully 50 per ton, and buoyant at the advance at other points. During the week 400 tons of hot blast iron were sold at $48 to $50 per ton cash. The following are the closing quotations: Hot blast at $50 to $53 per ton; cold blast at $60 to $65 per ton.

Iron and Nails.—Prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Stone coal bar, 4½ to 5 ₱ lb; charcoal bar, 6 to 6½c; sizes out of bar at corresponding rates; scrolled iron, 6½c; horse shoe, 7½c; Juniata, 8½c; refined iron, 6½c; steel slabs, 12c; steel wings, 13. The market for nails is well supplied, and sales have been made as low as $5 25 for 10d from first hands. Sales to-day of 250 tons pig iron at $48 00.

T. S. BOYCE.

E. S. BUTLER & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

NO. 16 PUBLIC LANDING,

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Forwarding goods for

ALL POINTS SOUTH AND WEST,

Either by RAIL or RIVER, will be properly sent forward, at the lowest rates.

Agents for the CINCINNATI AND MEMPHIS PACKET CO.

Refer to merchants of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

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CARPETS.

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